

Cairo, Paris plan protocol

CAIRO (AP) — France and Egypt agreed Tuesday to renew a protocol on military cooperation and discussed financing a joint project for aircraft maintenance and repair. The defence ministers of the two countries, France's Jean-Pierre Chevenement and Egypt's Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala, disclosed the two moves in remarks to local reporters after conferring privately and meeting with senior aides. Egypt's Middle East News Agency (MENA) distributed the remarks. Chevenement arrived in Cairo Monday night after visiting Saudi Arabia. Announcing agreement on a new military cooperation accord, Abu Ghazala said it would not involve any financial commitments but would "just lay down foundations... methods and general principles." The expired military cooperation protocol was signed in 1975. Abu Ghazala said France has expressed "full readiness" to join in a project for establishment of a centre for overhaul, maintenance and repair of aircraft. He said the Egypt-based centre would have a joint Egyptian-French capital and would handle aircraft from France, Egypt and other Arab countries.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

Shas favours Likud-led cabinet

TEL AVIV (AP) — The orthodox Shas party, viewed as the key to Israel's next government, is leaning towards forming a cabinet with the hardline Likud bloc, a spokesman said Tuesday. "There is a strong tendency to go with Likud, but the question is still not clear or final. It is still in the negotiating stage," Moshe Peretz, the brother of Shas leader rabbi Yitzhak Peretz, told foreign reporters. The four-member council of Torah Sages, led by Shas' spiritual guide rabbi Ovadia Yosef, would convene Saturday night to make a decision which would be announced to President Chaim Herzog Sunday, he said. Herzog is to decide if Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's Likud or the Labour Party led by Foreign Minister Shimon Peres are able to put together a majority coalition. Some in Shas said, however, that the party was leaning towards a Labour-led government, to be joined by Likud later. "A narrow Labour-led government is only a start," Arye Deri, a Shas leader, said on Israel Army radio. "I have no doubt that Likud will join this government afterwards and it will become a broad-based government."

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AROUND THE WORLD...

Kilbi to continue Arab tour

TUNIS (R) — Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Kilbi will resume his tour of Arab capitals within two days for further consultations on proposed Arab action on the Lebanese government crisis, a league spokesman said Tuesday. Kilbi has already visited most of the league member states in the east of the Arab World and will now visit Libya, Algeria, Morocco and Mauritania, he added. The secretary-general will then go back to Saudi Arabia, Syria and the United Arab Emirates.

Hirohito suffers worst crisis

TOKYO (R) — Emperor Hirohito suffered the worst crisis of his eight-week fight for life Tuesday and his doctors expressed concern about his chances for survival. "It's the emperor's worst condition," palace spokesman Kenji Maeda told reporters. The 87-year-old emperor's blood pressure — considered by many doctors the most important indicator of his health — dropped late Tuesday afternoon to its lowest point since he collapsed Sept. 19.

Pakistani court strikes out ID card

LAHORE (R) — A Pakistani provincial court struck out a requirement that electors need identity cards to vote in next week's election but state television said the government would appeal to the supreme court. The judgement by Punjab province high court Tuesday was the third legal victory for Benazir Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party over the Nov. 16 poll.

Britain, Iran to restore links soon

LONDON (AP) — Britain and Iran are on the verge of upgrading diplomatic relations but further high-level talks are needed before an accord can be reached, the Foreign Office said Tuesday. The domestic news agency Press Association quoted unidentified diplomats in London as saying a senior Foreign Office official, Sir David Myers, is expected to fly to Vienna soon for talks with an Iranian counterpart, Mahmoud Vaezi. Vaezi, the Iranian foreign minister's director-general for European affairs, arrived Monday in Vienna for a third round of British-Iranian negotiations since August.

6,700 Ugandan refugees return home

KAMPALA (AP) — At least 6,700 Ugandan refugees have returned home from the southern Sudan town of Yei in a convoy of 93 trucks, state radio reported Tuesday. Radio Uganda quoted a United Nations official as saying the refugees, some of whom fled Uganda during the rule of ousted dictator Idi Amin in the 1970s, arrived in the town of Arua Sunday.

Soviet shuttle launch scheduled soon

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Union, whose initial attempt to launch a space shuttle was scrubbed because of a last-minute technical malfunction, will try again in the next few days, Radio Moscow reported Tuesday. The radio said in news broadcast that the shuttle orbiter Buran (Snowstorm) and booster rocket Energia were in launch position at the Baikonur space center on the steppes of Soviet Kazakhstan.

Priest denies wanting to kill Jugnauth

PORT LOUIS (R) — The Hindu priest who pointed a revolver at Prime Minister Sir Anerood Jugnauth has told police he wanted to frighten the congregation but not to kill the prime minister, Mauritania newspaper reported Tuesday. Jugnauth was unhurt in the incident at a Hindu temple last Sunday, during which Sadhanand Sombhoo, 68, seized the prime minister, pinned him to his chair and threatened him with a revolver.

Sri Lanka advises tourists to leave

COLOMBO (AP) — Hotels in the Kalutara beach resort district hurriedly evacuated more than 2,000 tourists Tuesday because of threats purportedly issued by Sinhalese radicals, hotel staffers said. The majority of the tourists were West Germans, and most of the others were British, French and Italians, according to hotel management staffers in Kalutara and foreign diplomats in Colombo. The staffers said 10 hotels in the Kalutara district 42 kilometres south of Colombo, received leaflets and telephone calls early Tuesday threatening an attack on the resorts unless the tourists left.

Typhoon batters Philippines

MANILA (R) — At least 49 people were feared killed and more than 100,000 fled their homes as typhoon Skip pummeled the Philippines, triggering landslides and floods, officials said Tuesday. Rooftop-high floods swept through villages in Capiz and Camarines Sur provinces, relief officials said, as the second destructive typhoon to hit the country in two weeks battered the central region with 175 kilometres-per-hour winds.

Greek prosecutor seeks extradition

ATHENS (AP) — A supreme court prosecutor Tuesday called for the extradition of a Palestinian wanted by the United States for the 1982 bombing of a Panam jetliner. The president of the five-member supreme court panel said after the four-hour hearing that a decision on Mohammad Rashid would be issued next Tuesday.

Somalia: Displaced people return

NAIROBI (R) — Somalis who fled their northern homes during this year's civil war are starting to return, Radio Mogadishu said Tuesday. The radio quoted Interior Minister Mohammad Abdullahi Bandleh as saying displaced people were starting to return and that more are expected to follow. Bandleh has just returned from a tour of the north and said that the government had started rebuilding the cities of Hargeisa and Burao.

Dhaka offers near autonomy to tribes

KHAGRACHHARI, Bangladesh (R) — Bangladesh has offered near autonomy to Chittagong hill tracts to halt a 15-year guerrilla war which has killed more than 1,500 people. "What we have got now is a near autonomy and the best that we can hope for," tribal leader Upendra Lal Chakma told a rally of some 50,000 people Tuesday. Chakma, a former member of parliament regarded as the most influential tribal leader, said the 14,200-square-kilometre hill tracts would be ruled by a council. Tribesmen would be guaranteed a two-thirds majority and a tribal chairman.

South Sudanese to join talks

KHARTOUM (R) — Delegates from rebel-hit southern Sudan will take part in peace talks between the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP) and guerrillas, the DUP said Tuesday. The DUP, part of Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi's coalition government, said two southern non-DUP delegates would join the talks with the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) in Addis Ababa Friday. "We want the SPLA to know that the peace initiative enjoys a broad-based spectrum of support within Sudan," a DUP official told Reuters.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan takes the oath as Regent before His Majesty King Hussein's departure on a visit to the Arab Gulf Tuesday (Petra photo)

Kanaan: No change in essential commodities

AMMAN (J.T.) — The recent economic measures adopted by the government do not entail any ban on essential commodities imported by the Ministry of Supply and only apply to luxury goods which the country already has sufficient quantities to last for nearly two years, Minister of Supply Abdul Salam Kanaan said Tuesday.

Through the new bans the government hopes to save at least \$200 million during the next year and this saving is bound to benefit the national economy as a whole, the minister said in a statement to Jordan Television and the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

He said the Ministry of Supply had made available sufficient quantities of food supplies and the Kingdom maintains a strategic store of food that can last for at least six months. The Ministry of Supply considers the following commodities as staple food: Wheat, sugar, rice, dried milk, dairy products, barley, corn, fresh lean meat, frozen meat, poultry meat, lentils, chick peas and olive oil.

The minister said the Ministry of Supply would maintain these commodities at their current prices.

The minister said that apart from the staple foods imported by the Ministry of Supply there is another category of products like tea, cooking fat, Soya oil etc. Prices of these items are not fixed by the ministry but a ceiling of price is fixed by the ministry. Traders violating these limits are liable for prosecution.

Kanaan said a number of commodities had vanished from the market. "The government is taking the matter seriously and will impose strict penalties on manipulators," he said.

Tabbaa urges austerity
Minister of Industry and Trade Hamdi Tabbaa Tuesday urged the citizens to adopt changes in their patterns of living and to

(Continued on page 5)

Public cautioned against counterfeit currency

AMMAN (Petra) — Counterfeit currency has been found in the country and the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) Tuesday issued an appeal to the public to help spot and report any forged notes.

A CBJ statement said that counterfeit notes of different foreign currencies, particularly American banknotes of \$100 denomination, had lately been discovered and seized while being sold to a financial institution in Amman.

The CBJ statement advised members of the public to be on the lookout for counterfeit money and to report any discovery to the security departments and the Central Bank immediately.

U.S. elects 41st president

WASHINGTON (AP) — A long, bitter and costly presidential campaign drew to a close Tuesday as Americans voted to choose a successor to President Ronald Reagan, with Michael Dukakis predicting an upset victory over George Bush to become the 41st president of the U.S.

Bush, the Republican vice-president, held a lead in voter surveys — from four to 11 percentage points ahead of Democrat Dukakis — after more than a year of campaigning that left both candidates exhausted.

Spending well over \$100 million in the most expensive presidential race ever, Bush and Dukakis engaged in a campaign unsurpassed in negative advertising as they tried to capture a four-year term as president. The bitterness was evident, too, in opinion polls where many prospective voters expressed displeasure at the nasty tone.

Bush, trying to follow the popular Reagan into the White House on the theme of continuing eight years of "peace and prosperity" fostered by the Republicans, cast his ballot Tuesday morning in Houston, his official residence.

Emerging from the voting booth, Bush was asked how he felt. "Nervous...everytime I vote here, I feel nervous," he said. Asked about the outcome, he replied, "No predictions."

The vice-president also showed off his French to a reporter from France. "Je peux parler un peu de Français," he said, explaining he could speak the language a little. He added he felt "tres

heureux, aujourd'hui," or "very happy, today."

Battling for an upset, Dukakis spent a sleepless night in a flight from California to Boston, that included stops in Iowa and Michigan. The Democratic nominee was publicly optimistic as he cast his ballot at a hometown housing project.

"I voted for Mike Dukakis and Lloyd Bentsen and I'm proud of it," the Massachusetts governor said after leaving the polling booth. Bentsen is his vice-presidential running mate.

At a Boston airport welcome-home rally, Dukakis, 55, told his audience to expect the unexpected.

"I think tonight we're not only going to surprise a few people,

but we're going to be doing the celebrating," Dukakis told several hundred cheering supporters. "It's been an incredible experience."

Bush, 64, was the clear winner when the 38 voters of Dixville notch, New Hampshire, followed long-standing tradition and cast their ballots at midnight (0500 GMT). Their votes, the first counted, were 34 for Bush, three for Dukakis and one write-in ballot for former Republican candidate Congressman Jack Kemp of New York.

If that trend continued, Bush would become the first incumbent vice-president to be elected president in 150 years. The last was Martin van Buren, a Democrat, in 1836.

Iran, Iraq agree on limited POW swap

GENEVA (Agencies) — Iraq and Iran agreed Tuesday to an immediate exchange of sick and wounded prisoners of war (PoWs) the first tangible progress in their peace talks since a ceasefire in the Gulf war took effect in August.

Both sides said it was up to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to arrange the swap, which will involve no more than a few thousand prisoners, as soon as possible.

Iraq said in a statement in Geneva that it was accepting an Iranian proposal to exchange the prisoners on humanitarian grounds. Foreign Minister Tariq

Aziz relayed the decision to ICRC President Cornelio Sommaruga. "The president told me that he will do this best so that this operation will take place as soon as possible," Aziz told reporters after the meeting.

Iran's chief negotiator on PoWs, Atallah Mohajerani, confirmed that the exchange could go ahead. "It now depends on the Red Cross to arrange the timing," he told the Iranian news agency IRNA in Geneva.

Aziz said the repatriation would initially apply to 411 Iranians held

(Continued on page 5)

Stakes hiked in Kampuchea talks

FERE-EN-TARDENOIS, France (R) — Kampuchean Prime Minister Hun Sen has raised the stakes in faltering talks on securing peace for his country by playing his strongest card — fears of a Khmer Rouge comeback, negotiators said Tuesday.

The 37-year-old Vietnamese-backed premier has insisted on tough measures to prevent a return to power by the Khmer Rouge, blamed for the death of one million Kampucheans during their four-year rule, they said.

"Hun Sen has not hardened his stand... but from time to time people raise their bids," said a

spokesman for resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, one of the other participants in the talks.

Talks at a luxury hotel outside Paris ended on a disconsolate note Monday as Sihanouk and another resistance leader, Son Sann, acknowledged they still did not agree with the Phnom Penh government on the main issues dividing them.

But Sihanouk's spokesman, his son Norodom Ranariddh, said the talks had made some headway.

Hun Sen, Sihanouk and Son Sann were due to meet briefly

Tuesday to sign a joint statement setting up a Paris-based working group to study the Kampuchean problem and calling for an international conference, Ranariddh said.

The Khmer Rouge were not represented at the talks. Son Sann took part for the first time.

Vietnam toppled the Khmer Rouge after sending its army into Kampuchea in January 1979 and installed a new government in Phnom Penh which Hun Sen now heads. Guerrillas have been fighting the Vietnamese troops and the Phnom Penh government ever since.

King reviews Arab issues with leaders of Kuwait, Bahrain

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein held talks with the leaders of Kuwait and Bahrain Tuesday on the first day of a visit to the Arab Gulf states for consultations on the situation in the Arab region and the latest developments in Iran-Iraq peace talks, Lebanon, the ongoing Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories.

The King began the visit in Kuwait, where he held talks with Emir Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, before flying on to Bahrain for similar discussions with Emir Sheikh Isa Ibn Salman Al Khalifa.

The governments of the Sultanate of Oman and Qatar announced Tuesday that the King was expected to visit the two

countries Wednesday. The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said the King's discussions with Sheikh Jaber and Sheikh Isa covered the Iran-Iraq peace negotiations, the Palestinian uprising, the situation in Lebanon, developments in the Arab World and bilateral relations.

The King was received and seen off at Kuwait airport by

Sheikh Jaber and senior Kuwaiti officials while Sheikh Isa and senior Bahraini officials received His Majesty at Bahraini airport.

Upon departure from Amman, the King was seen off by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, who was sworn in to serve as Regent during the King's absence. Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed Ibn Zaid, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Sharif Ibn Shaker, the King's Private Chamberlain Prince Ali Ibn Nayef and senior civil and military officials and the Kuwaiti ambassador to Jordan.

Arab protesters battle Israeli forces in Taibe

TAIBE (Agencies) — Hundreds of stone-throwing Palestinians battled Israeli police Tuesday during one of the biggest protests in an Israeli Arab town since the Palestinian uprising erupted in the occupied West Bank and Gaza 11 months ago.

Townpeople observed a general protest strike and took to the streets to demonstrate against the demolition by police Monday of 15 buildings erected allegedly without permits in Taibe, a town of 14,000 at the edge of the West Bank.

"This is not an isolated incident," Tewfik Zayyad, an Arab member of the Israeli parliament, said of the demolitions. "This is an escalation of the so-called iron-fist against the Israeli Arabs."

Police fired tear-gas to disperse demonstrators who set up roadblocks, burned tyres and hurled stones at them. They made 10 arrests.

Journalists watched while police beat and kicked a man in his 60s who struggled with them. Witnesses said police closed on

the man when he tried to stop them from arresting a boy suspected of throwing stones.

Israeli army chief, Lieutenant-General Dan Shomron, Monday forecast anti-Israeli protests would surge this month if a scheduled meeting of the Palestine National Council (PNC) declares an independent Palestinian state.

Troops this week have arrested dozens of suspects in the occupied territories to pre-empt protests before the PNC meeting, due to be held in Algiers Saturday.

In the Gaza Strip, troops shot and wounded eight Palestinian demonstrators, Arab sources said.

Israel's supreme court recommended Tuesday that the army improve conditions and relieve overcrowding at the Ketzioz prison camp in the Naqib desert, it was agency reported.

Chief justice Meir Shamgar urged that the camp, where hundreds of Palestinians have been detained, be rebuilt. The court, however, rejected

the appeal of 14 prisoners to be transferred to a jail in the occupied territories, it was said.

Israel's interior ministry ordered the demolition of the Taibe buildings which it said were constructed on agricultural land without building permits. Israeli Arabs say the government does not grant them enough permits for their expanding population.

Arab local council heads, parliamentarians and religious leaders were to meet in emergency session amid demands to call a general strike by Israel's 600,000 Arabs.

Israeli Arabs held a general strike in December 1987 in solidarity with the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and in March on the anniversary of Israeli seizure of Arab land.

Israeli troops maintained a curfew on the West Bank village of Tamoun after they destroyed the house of a Palestinian who stabbed a soldier to death Monday in a nearby Jewish settlement. The Palestinian was himself shot dead by another soldier.

Zanoun: PNC to declare state but no provisional government

ABU DHABI (Agencies) — The deputy speaker of the Palestine National Council (PNC) said Tuesday that a council session scheduled this month would declare an independent Palestinian state but postpone establishing a provisional government.

"The PNC will... determine the proper time for announcing the provisional government and forming it," Salim Al Zanoun told the AP in an interview Tuesday.

"Zanoun, like several other Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) officials, confirmed that the long-delayed PNC meeting would end with a declaration of independence for the West Bank and Gaza Strip as the state of Palestine."

Zanoun arrived in the United Arab Emirates after a visit to Qatar, delivering messages from

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat to the Gulf leaders.

"The messages related to the proposals on the agenda of the PNC and the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories," he said.

He said the proposed Palestinian state "will be ready to adopt a positive stand... (to) exert all possible efforts to reach a peaceful solution to the Arab-Israeli struggle in the (proposed) international conference for peace in the Middle East."

Asked about international recognition for an independent state, he said: "Declaring an independent country does not need recognition, but declaring a provisional government does, and the Palestinian leadership will take this into consideration."

Zanoun told Reuters in another interview that the Algiers

meeting would include the PNC's 451 members, PLO officials and 32 Palestinians representing the West Bank and Gaza.

PLO officials had said the PNC's other option at Algiers would be to demand that the West Bank and Gaza Strip be put under a United Nations mandate for a short period.

Zanoun said an international mandate would be the best option for the PLO, but added: "We are sure the United States will veto any decision in this respect and this made us hesitate on waging that option."

With four days to go before the PNC meets in Algiers, Palestinian leaders were holding last-minute talks in Tunis Tuesday on details of the political initiative they want the council to endorse.

(Continued on page 5)

Maldives hostages return home

MALE (Agencies) — Thirteen hostages were seized by mercenaries after an unsuccessful coup attempt in the Maldives returned to Male Tuesday, officials said.

Their return marked the end of a 56-hour ordeal that began with last week's assault by the Sri Lankan mercenaries, who grabbed the hostages and fled the island nation in boats after Indian troops came to the aid of Maldivian President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom's lightly armed militia.

The main escape ship, the M.V. Progress Light, which carried mercenaries and hostages, surrendered Sunday to Indian troops about 100 kilometres off the coast of Sri Lanka after being crippled by depth charges.

A total of 34 hostages were seized by the mercenaries. Offi-

cials said seven were killed, while 14 injured hostages were flown to India Sunday for treatment.

In addition to the hostages, the Indian frigate Godavari brought back 65 mercenaries and two Maldivians to stand trial.

The hostages, after being greeted by Gayoom and reunited with their families, were whisked away without talking to newsmen.

In the South Indian city Trivandrum, where the wounded were being treated, word began to filter out of the harrowing ordeal undergone by the hostages on the passage light.

The freighter was seized by the Sri Lankan mercenaries early Friday to escape Male when their attempt failed. Progress Light was shadowed across the Indian Ocean by Indian navy frigates

until captured Sunday by commandos landed from helicopters.

"Every time the Indian navy threatened to open fire, the hostages were brought on deck and lined up," said Air Marshal G. Sen in Trivandrum. "This happened about 20 times."

Major Mohammad Zahir of the Maldivian National Security Service said all those captured were Sri Lankan Tamils, with the exception of two Maldivians — Abdullah Luthufi, an aide to former President Ibrahim Nasir, and businessman Sagar Nasir.

Sagar Nasir was not believed to be related to ex-President Ibrahim Nasir, Gayoom's predecessor and a suspect in previous coup attempts against Gayoom.

Ibrahim Nasir, who lives Singapore, denied any involvement in last week's coup attempt.

By Ernst A. Knauf
and Heinz Gaube

Rise of the 'proto-bedouin'

Editor's note: The following is the first of a two part series, reprinted with permission from The Dubai Handbook (Institute for Applied Economic Geography, Ahrensburg, West Germany, 1987). The authors, both scholars from West Germany, have worked extensively in Jordan during the past decade.

Roots of Arab civilisation

THE ROOTS of every civilisation lie in the land and its people. It is the land that provides — or denies — resources and potential for human life, and the people who use and shape that potential.

According to a view that is still widely held, all Semitic people originated from Arabia. Yet archaeological evidence contradicts this view. When literary sources first appear in the third millennium BC, Greater Syria (Bilad ash Sham) and Mesopotamia (present-day Iraq) were densely populated by Semitic-speaking people. Arabia, at that time, was inhabited by small groups of hunters and herders who, as evidenced from the rock drawings they left behind, were culturally more closely related to groups that still survive in Africa today — rather than to the town dwellers, farmers and herders of Greater Syria.

There is archaeological evidence of settled life in the copper-mining districts of Oman from the third millennium BC. This culture, however, disappeared at the beginning of the following millennium, with settlements starting

again in the first millennium BC. Anthropological evidence shows that the first millennium BC Omanis belonged to the same human type as the inhabitants of central Arabia today, but differ considerably from those of the third millennium. Linguistically, the inhabitants of south Arabia in the first millennium BC — the Sabaeans, Minaeans, Qatabanians, Hadramis and Himyarites — spoke a language that can be classified as Ancient West Semitic. It includes linguistic innovations which probably originated in Greater Syria before the middle of the third millennium. However, South Arabian does not show the innovations of later West Semitic that originated in Greater Syria shortly after the beginning of the second millennium, so it can be assumed that the forefathers of the Arabs left the northern fringe of the Arabian Peninsula some time in the third millennium. These semi-sedentary, agrarian

communities slowly penetrated the west Arabian mountain range until they arrived at the end of the second millennium in south Arabia and, a century or so later, in east Arabia (Oman). There they founded villages which, especially in the south, soon developed into towns.

Cultivators and bedouins

The western view of the traditional Arab is a bedouin who roams the desert on camelback, living in a perpetual state of war. According to the reconstruction presented here, the first Arabs were farmers and herders who inhabited the west Arabian mountain range and cultivated its valleys by means of terrace farming and run-off irrigation. Social anthropologists believe that nomads derive from mixed agricultural/pastoral societies and are a specialisation of the latter. The same holds true for the bedouin. It was in the sedentary societies of west and east Arabia that man domesticated the camel as a means of transport, enabling the herders to penetrate deeper into the desert. The better they adjusted to its conditions, the less necessary it was to return to the fields which, in any event, may have been occupied by others.

With the bedouin, nomadism acquired a new quality. In the course of time they left settled agriculture and became the masters of the desert — the incarnation of pride, freedom and dignity. The superiority of the camel-riding bedouin over the settled people on the fringes of the desert was felt by both of these groups. The nineteenth century theory of waves of nomadic invasion coming out of Arabia, revitalising the decaying agrarian civilisations with fresh blood, is simply the over-extension of a single experience — the Islamic conquest — to the Islamic conquest.

Camel-riding warriors appear in Assyrian inscriptions from the middle of the ninth century BC. They are called "Arabs" in these inscriptions, and their personal names are indeed Arabic. These proto-bedouin roamed the Syrian desert in large tribes and tribal confederations, able to muster up to 1000 camel-riders for battle. Their riding technique, however, was still far from perfected. Although these Arabs began to control the desert and the desert trade routes, they were no match for the Assyrian military. Out of the proto-bedouin developed the early bedouin, whose crucial innovation was the camel saddle as it is still used today. Introduced probably in the fifth century BC, this saddle enabled the rider to use a lance or a sword, whereas the proto-bedouin could only fight with bow and arrow and had to dismount for close combat. As a result, the early bedouin controlled the desert trade routes much more efficiently than the proto-bedouin ever could.

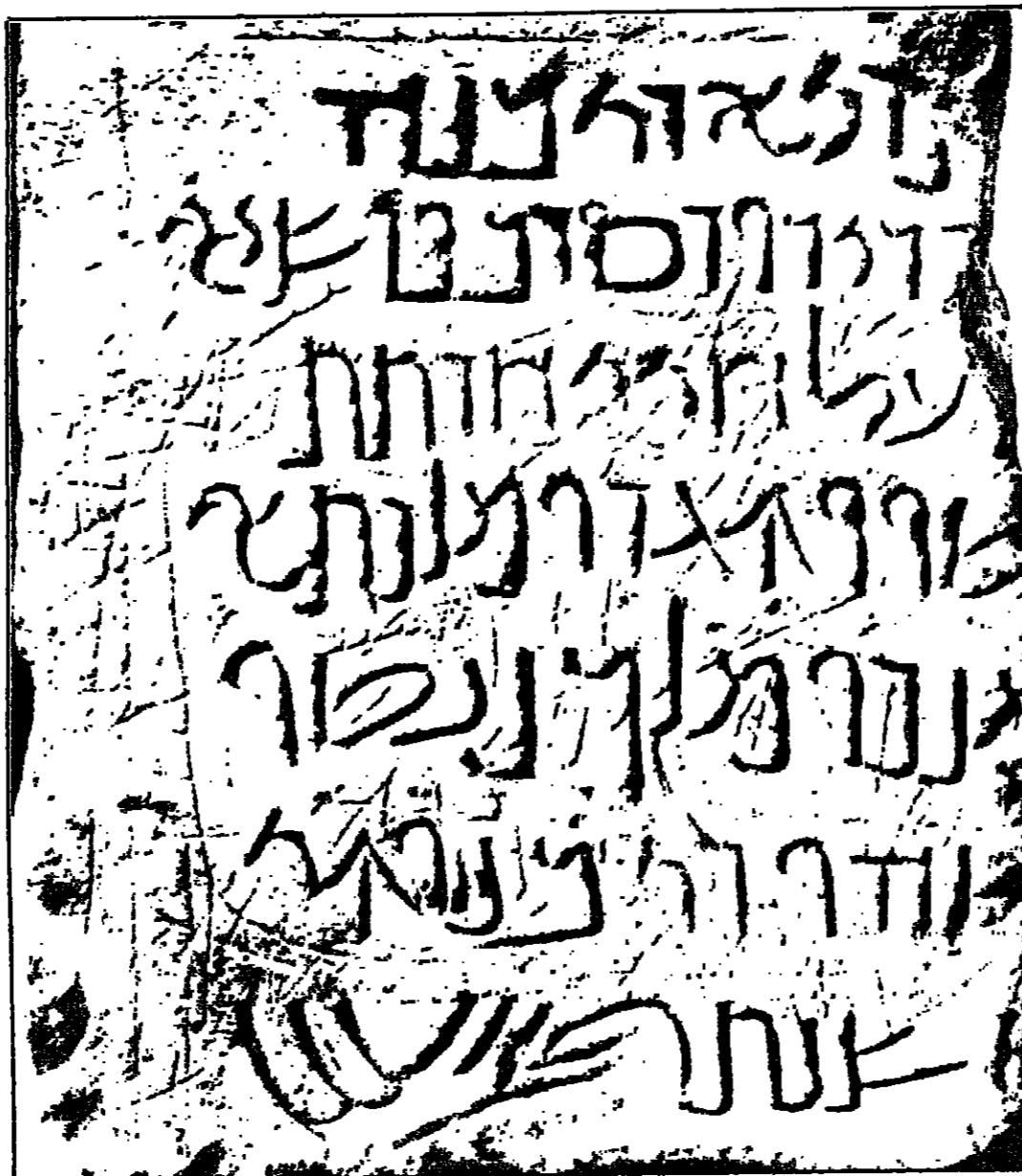
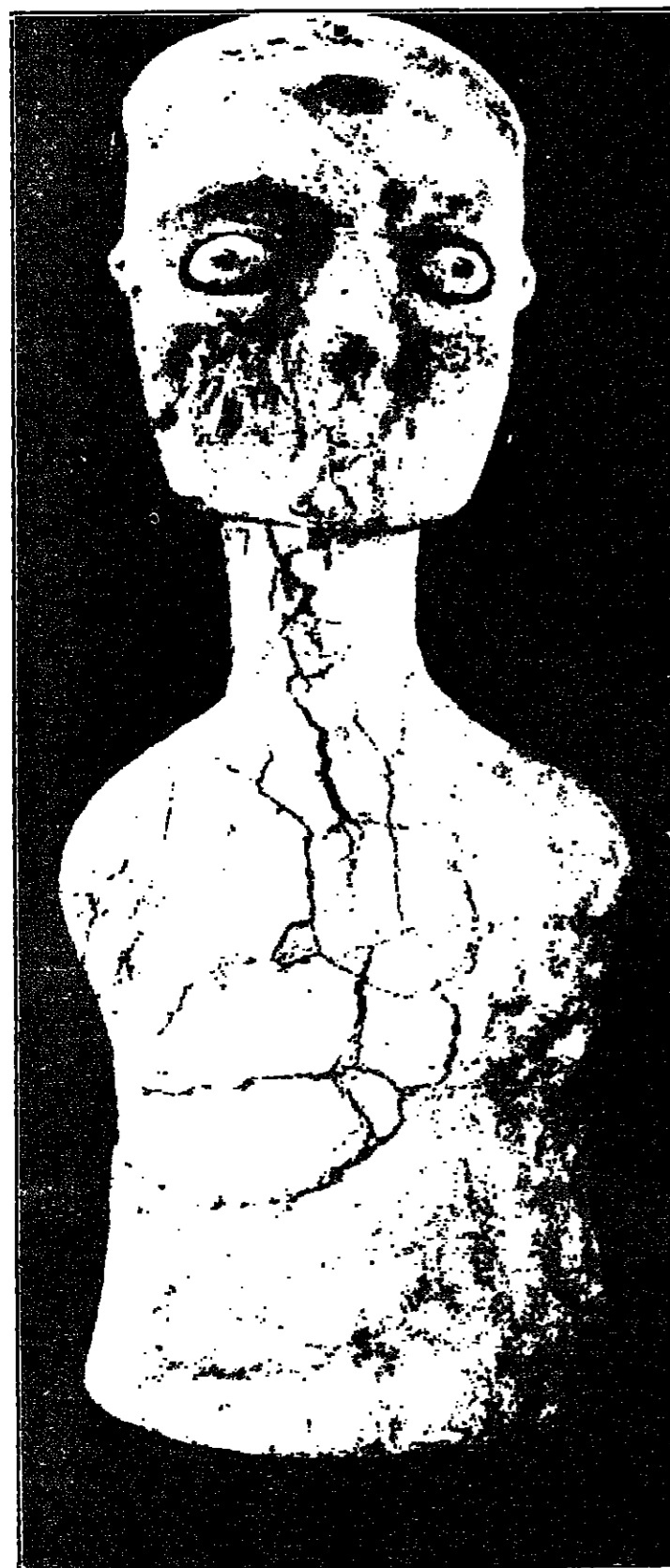
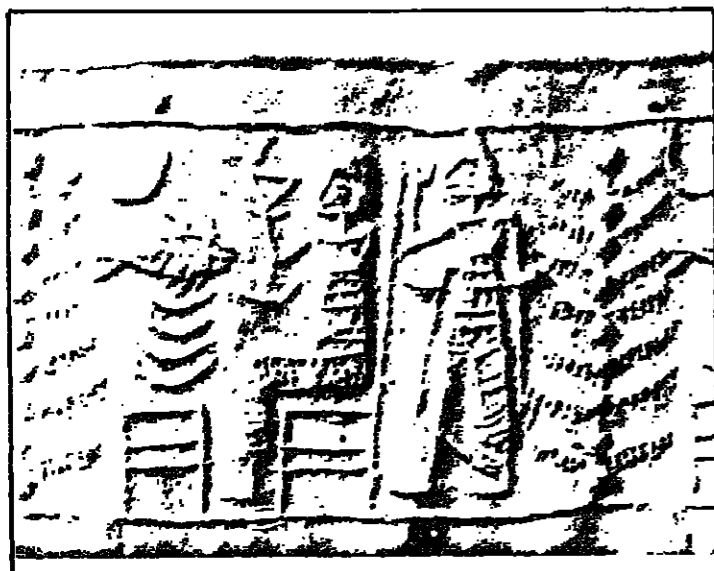
The Nabateans (400BC-

100AD) were early bedouin who managed to bring together quite a number of tribes and territories, mainly through their wealth. Contemporary with the Nabateans were the Arabs, bedouin and oasis dwellers alike, who left behind the Thamudic and Safaitic inscriptions — the earliest "literature" in Arabic. One may hesitate to describe these short inscriptions as literature since they usually consist of no more than the author's name, only rarely accompanied by additional simple statements about his daily life, and serving no purpose other than self-expression. The tribes of the early bedouin period disintegrated during the "crisis" of the Roman Empire in the second half of the third century AD. The turmoil brought new tribes in from south and central Arabia to the north. The ancient North Arabian scripts disappeared, together with the tribal societies that used them.

A significant witness to this state of turmoil and reorganisation is the inscription of Imru'ul-qays from Nemara in southeastern Syria, dated 328 AD. Both the language and script of this inscription mark a break with earlier tradition: The language is Arabic — the first indication of a pure Arabic culture, the final product of which is "Classical" Arabic; the script, which is Nabatean, breaks with the script patterns previously used by the Arabs. It uses characters derived from the Aramaean script family as the Arabic script does — but it is derived directly from Nabatean or, from Syriac. The language and the script alone, however, do not make the Imru'ulqays inscription a tangible starting point of a new Arab self-understanding and civilisation. More important is the content of the inscription. The viewpoint is an all-Arab one: Imru'ulqays not only calls himself "King of all Arabs," but the geographical concept expressed in the inscription is of the Arabian Peninsula as a single entity.

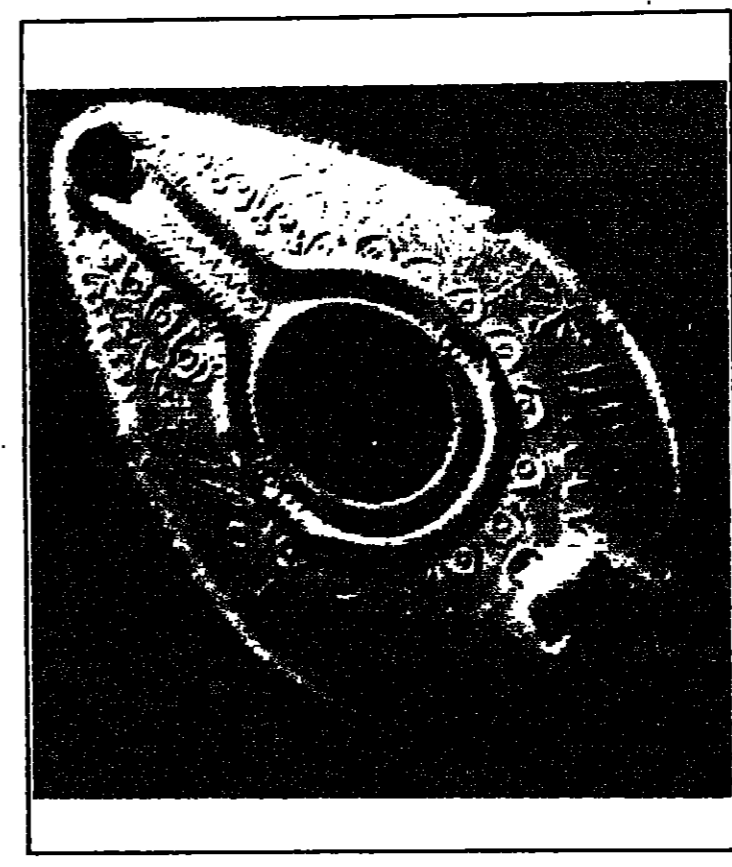
The Arabs soon developed yet another method of self-expression which suited the bedouin way of life much better than the Thamudic and Safaitic inscriptions did: The poetry of the al-Jahiliyya, one of the most sophisticated and beautiful forms of poetry to be found. It was created and passed on not in written form but verbally through recitation and singing, perhaps accompanied by dancing.

The bedouin's main contribution to Arab civilisation is encapsulated in this unwritten literary form, which became the common possession of all Arabs. It gave them a common language, in terms of both linguistics and concepts. The values of al-Jahiliyya poetry are still cherished today: The dignity of the individual which does not allow him to be subservient and — its social counterpart — the hospitality which seems unlimited to the Westerner.



Artifacts from a bygone world: Top left, a cylinder seal impression from Tell Saidiyeh in the Jordan Valley dating from the 14/13th Centuries BC. Bottom left, a statue from 'Ain Ghazal, near Amman dating from around 6250 BC. Above, a Nabataean inscription commemorating the construction of a building by a Nabataean cavalry officer at Petra, in the early 1st Century AD. Right, a ceramic oil lamp from Jerash, from the early Islamic period (7th/8th Century AD).

Roots of the Arab peoples



JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

JORDAN TELEVISION

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19:20 Kate and Alice
19:30 Korea, the Unknown War
19:40 News in English
19:50 Gentlemen and Players
20:00 Married with Children

RADIO JORDAN
885 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM
& partly on 690 KHz. SW
Tel. 741149

07:00 Light Music
07:30 Newsweek
08:00 Morning Show
08:30 News Summary
09:00 Morning Show Cont.
09:30 Animal Vegetable Mineral
10:00 Book Club
10:30 News Summary
10:50 Pop Session
11:00 News Summary
11:30 News Bulletin
11:40 News Bulletin
12:00 The Young Sound
12:30 Concert Hour
13:00 News in Summary
13:30 Instruments
14:00 Old Families
14:30 Jordan Weekly
15:00 Pop Session
15:30 News Summary
16:00 Science Report
16:30 Book Club

BBC WORLD SERVICE

630 720 1225 KHz

06:00 Newsweek 06:30 Katherine Mansfield Stories 06:45 Reflections 06:50 Financial News 07:00 World News 07:05 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 07:10 Financial News 07:15 The World Today 07:20 Newsweek 07:30 Meridian 07:40 World News 07:45 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 07:50 Development 08:00 World News 10:00 Reflections 10:15 Classical Record Review 10:30 Round the Home 11:00 World News 11:05 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News 11:35 Sports Roundup 11:45 Folk in Britain 12:00 News Summary followed by Omnibus 12:15 Just a Minute 13:00 World News 13:05 News about Britain 13:15 Katherine Mansfield Stories 13:30 Meridian 14:00 Radio Newsweek 14:15 Smith and Son 14:25 The Farming World 14:45 Sports Roundup 15:00 World News 15:05 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 15:30 Development 15:45 News Report on Religion 17:00 Radio Newsweek 17:15 Mastering Photography 17:30 The Million Pound Radio Show 18:00 World News 18:05 News about Britain 18:15 The World Today 18:20 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NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

PRINCE MOHAMMAD VISITS PRIME MINISTRY: His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, the personal representative of His Majesty King Hussein, Tuesday called at the Prime Ministry where he met for a while with Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai (Petra).

CONDOLENCES: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Tuesday delegated director of his office Michael Hamameh to convey his condolences to the Halalshah family over the death of the late Mohammad Ibrahim Halalshah (Petra).

PAPOLIAS IN AMMAN: Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hellenic Republic Karolos Papoulias, who is also the current chairman of the European Community Foreign Ministers Council, arrives here Wednesday from Damascus for a two-day visit to Jordan, during which he will meet with Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Foreign Minister Taher Masi (J.T.).

CHINESE MILITARY TEAM: Commander of the Nanjing military area in China Gen. Xiang Shou Zhi, and the accompanying military delegation Tuesday visited one of the formations of the 5th Royal Mechanised Division, where he was briefed by the division's commander on its duties and training programmes and watched a military exhibition (Petra).

Assad pays tribute to Najib Mahfouz

CAIRO (Petra) — Minister of Higher Education Nassereddin Al Assad Tuesday paid tribute to Egyptian literary writer Najib Mahfouz who was recently awarded the Nobel Prize for literature and said that the prize could be considered as an honouring to Arab literature and Arab writers in general.

Assad who is here on a several day visit to take part in a ceremony to honour Mahfouz for his winning the prize, said that Mahfouz has succeeded in bring-

ing the Arab literature into the international arena. In fact, translations of Mahfouz's books in a number of foreign languages have helped to speed up the process of world wide recognition of his writings, the minister said in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

Assad said that the prize would serve as an incentive for all Arab writers to double their efforts and raise higher the standard of Arab literature.

FAO honours Qubbaj

AMMAN (Petra) — The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Tuesday honoured Mr. Mazen Al Qubbaj, a government employee who presents agricultural programme on radio and television, for his endeavours to promote farming in the Kingdom.

United Nations Development Programme Resident Director in

Jordan, Ali Atiq, presented Qubbaj with a gold medal and a certificate of merit as an award from FAO in recognition of his efforts through the information media, and his contribution to the development of agriculture in the kingdom.

The presentation took place at a special ceremony at the UNDP headquarters in Amman.

AOAS urges 'knowledge base' for technical aid

AMMAN (Petra) — A ten-day meeting held at the Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences (AOAS) has recommended a set of proposals for Arab countries to adopt in order to improve the performance of government agencies handling technical assistance.

A statement issued at the closing session here emphasised the importance of holding a general

evaluation of any project by experts, laid stress to proper training to personnel employed in such agencies, and advocated the establishment of "a knowledge base" about the trainees and the training programmes.

AOAS Director General Naser Al Sayegh who attended the final session distributed diplomats to the 36 participants who came from nine Arab countries.

English language teaching theatre comes to Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — A theatre show designed to teach the English language through a series of comic sketches and dramatic scenes is about to arrive in the Kingdom. The "English Teaching Theatre," a group of five actors, teachers and musicians, are in Jordan as the guests of the British Council, and the Ministry of Education, who have long worked together in the promotion of language teaching.

"Young people from Jordan go to jobs all over the world," said

Ben Haines, Acting Assistant Representative at the British Council, "so Jordanian teachers are keen to see all methods that improve language skills. Schools are phoning us to see the show, and it's a great pity that there isn't a show for every interested party."

The preview show will begin at the British Council on Sunday at 4:30, after which the tour will perform in Amman Irbid and Zarqa on the 15th and 16th October.

News bulletin on Jordan published in Japanese

AMMAN (J.T.) — A monthly newsletter, Trails of Jordan, written in Japanese, will be mailed to 650 travel agents and tour producers in Japan.

The newsletter, produced by International Traders, will feature touristic news of interest to the travel industry in Japan, a regular feature about one of the historic/archaeological sites in the

country and details of various tour products such as desert safaris, incentive tours and convention facilities.

The last page of the newsletter will feature a story about Japanese businessmen and individuals residing and working in Jordan. The newsletter is being supported, in part, by hotel and service advertisements.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

ART EXHIBITION

★ A plastic art exhibition by Iyad Al Masri at the Housing Bank Complex.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS

★ A book exhibition that includes books on medicine, engineering, basic sciences, computer science, management and economics at the Yarmouk University.

★ A book exhibition that includes scientific and literary books at the Jordan University of Science and Technology.

★ A literary exhibition held on the occasion of the centennial birthday of the British poet T.S. Eliot at the Exhibition Hall, the University of Jordan.

★ A children's painting exhibition at Hittin Refugee Camp public library.

FILM

★ A French film entitled "The Judge and the Assassin" at the French Cultural Centre — 8:00 p.m.

Queen Noor plants 'tree of peace' on SOS village land in Aqaba

AQABA (J.T.) — The SOS Children's Village Association of Jordan Tuesday celebrated the occasion of His Majesty King Hussein's birthday this year by planting a tree in the grounds of the SOS land in Aqaba, announcing the birth of Jordan's second SOS Village.

Her Majesty Queen Noor planted the tree, to be called the "tree of peace." The palm tree was taken from the SOS Children's Village in Amman and transported to Aqaba in a motorcade that also carried 10 children and two "mothers" from the Amman village.

As an extension of the SOS Children's Village in Amman, the SOS Children's Village in Aqaba is a special developmental project for the South of Jordan: it will give services to orphan children in the southern area.

It will also receive other SOS children in the Arab World and children from other charitable institutions through its holiday camping site which will be constructed on the land as well.

The Aqaba Region Authority has donated a

38-dunum piece of land, 20 of which will be used for the village and 18 for the camping site.

The village will contain: eight family houses (possibility for extension), a house for the village director, a personnel house, a service building, a guest house, a kindergarten, a children's entertainment centre for SOS children and children of the neighbourhood, in addition to sports facilities and the camping site with facilities (as a second phase).

It will be funded mainly through the Hermann Gmeiner Fund, Germany, in addition to private donations from Jordan and abroad.

Construction will start early in 1989 and the village is expected to be ready for operation in the middle of 1990. It will then house a maximum of 72 children.

The project to establish SOS children's villages in Jordan is a major project of the Noor Al Hussein Foundation, which seeks to introduce ideas, programmes and projects that enhance the quality of life of the individual and the community in Jordan.

Seminar calls for investment in southern Jordan projects

MUTA (Petra) — A two-day seminar to assess the work of development councils in southern Jordan ended Monday night with a set of recommendations passed by delegates representing the Maan, Karak and Tafleeh regions.

A statement issued at the closing session recommended that the Industrial Development Bank open branches in the three governorates to help finance projects and called on concerned authorities to launch an information campaign designed to encourage investments in different schemes.

The statement called on tourist organisations and offices to stimulate the tourism industry in southern Jordan by developing traditional crafts and spas at Afra, Ghor Haditha, Barbitah and Bani Hammad, and asked that more horse carriages be employed within the ancient Nabataean city of Petra to facilitate the movement of tourists.

In transport, the statement said new arrangements should be made to link the phosphate mine of Shideh with Aqaba through a railway line, and urged the government to help reduce the air fare between Amman and Aqaba to encourage tourism.

In the field of environment, the seminar urged speedy measures to be taken to end the fallout of phosphate dust in the process of loading ships with the mineral and to set up specialised teams to combat all forms of pollutants in and around the Port of Aqaba and at natural springs.

The statement called for the formation of a "fishermen's society" in Aqaba and urged concerned authorities to set up maritime reserves.

In education, the statement

said appropriate plots of land should be made available for the construction of schools in the three regions and that more efforts be exerted in eradicating illiteracy with the help of the Ministry of Education and the Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund.

The statement recommended the transformation of the Tafleeh Community College into one specialising only in engineering trades and affiliated to Muta University.

The statement's recommendation on health projects urged the authorities to set up a physiotherapy centre at Afra mineral spa and to boost the health education programmes in schools and other institutions.

The statement recommended that the National Aid Fund contribute to the work of local women's unions and vocational training programmes; and to support traditional craft businesses benefiting mostly handicapped people from the three governorates.

It called for speeding up work on building the sports complex and for stimulating the activities of youth and sport clubs.

It recommended that a national museum be opened in the south and urged the Ministry of Agriculture to encourage agricultural cooperatives, that can promote farming and exploit arid regions east of the Desert Highway.

The statement urged the local authorities to give backing to women's work in development projects and the Housing Corporation to help residents own homes at reduced cost.

Crown Prince urges coordination

At the outset of the final ses-

Southern governorates ready for wastewater system link

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) has completed construction of wastewater treatment facilities for Kerak, Tafleeh and Maan with the assistance of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

The plant in Kerak is already in operation, and those in Tafleeh and Maan stand ready for use as soon as households are connected to the sewer system. Each of the treatment facilities were designed to meet the projected needs of the area population through the year 2,000.

The ancient city of Kerak presented an interesting challenge to the engineers. The design for the wastewater system uses gravity to move the water efficiently from the mountain-top city, west to the treatment facility at Eth Thaniya below.

A sizeable proportion of Kerak's 15,000 population, however, lives on the eastern side of the mountain. Laying pipe around the perimeter of the

mountain to carry wastewater to the plant on the other side was considered.

That option was ruled out as too costly. It was decided that the best route for the wastewater to flow would be under the city — right through the mountain. A 300 meter tunnel, therefore, was constructed through the hard dolomite base upon which old Kerak rests.

The facility at Eth Thaniya has been receiving effluent for half a year, and its results have been closely monitored by WAJ personnel. Under most operating conditions, the plant uses a 3-step biological treatment process, although chlorination can be added in a final step when necessary.

In the first two steps of treatment, wastewater moves through two Imhoff tanks, where sunlight and bacteria together digest the effluent to decrease populations of harmful bacteria.

In the third step, the water is held in lagoons for at least 40 days to allow any viable eggs to

settle to the bottom. According to WAJ sewage projects supervisor, Dr. Sagher Salim, this process achieves close to a tertiary level of treatment, a level at which discharged water is safe for irrigating field crops. The solid waste, sludge, which is safe to use as a soil conditioner, is trucked to disposal sites. The steeply sloping site permits the plant to run entirely by gravity.

USAID provided 90% of the JD 600,000 cost of design and supervision, and 70% of JD 2,300,000 cost of construction of the plant, sewage collection and stormwater drainage systems, and water distribution system.

A similar plant is ready to begin operation in Tafleeh. Like the Kerak plant, it is built on a steep hillside and operates completely by gravity.

Tafleeh's abundant springs which keep its olive groves green all summer long, have proved a mixed blessing in the winter when rains add so much moisture to the soil that contaminated water can sometimes back up into Tafleeh households. Ground water pollution of drinking water has been difficult to avoid under these circumstances.

In the coming months, Tafleeh households will be able to connect to the new sewer lines which will transport wastewater safely to the treatment plant on the north side of the city. USAID financed 90% of the JD 600,000 design and supervision cost, and 70% of the JD 3,300,000 construction cost of the plant and stormwater drainage system.

By contrast, Maan and Madaba are located on flat desert terrain and their wastewater treatment facilities, therefore, could utilise large level lagoons. The lagoons are ready to begin operation as soon as households are connected to the sewer lines feeding the plants. USAID financed the design and supervision of the Maan facility at a cost of JD 600,000.

Dajani: Consumer bureau to counter illegal price-hikers

By Rania Atalla
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — "The Citizens Complaints Office," established upon directives from Prime Minister Zaid Rifai on Nov. 4, is aimed at protecting consumers from profiteering and price manipulations and giving equal protection to merchants in instances involving personal acts of revenge, Interior Minister Rajai Dajani said Tuesday.

In an interview with Al Ra'i and the Jordan Times, Dajani said the complaints office is to work on revealing facts, in complaint cases, that would bring to justice any violators of the supply law number 24 for 1974. Violations of that law include illegal price mark-ups, merchants refusing to sell goods and hiding them, in addition to attaching "other" conditions to the sale of goods or imposing on the consumer a second product for the sale if the consumer is to buy a certain item, Dajani said.

Dajani explained that the Interior Ministry has been assigned that responsibility, as both an organising and executing body, and as "a non-involved third party," with no interest on either the consumer or the merchants side. Activities of the office, which is linked directly to the Interior Ministry's general public affairs

department, will be carried out by the police and general security bodies as well as the provincial governors in various parts of the country. Dajani said the extension of those bodies all over the Kingdom was one of the reasons why the Interior Ministry was chosen to carry out that function.

He said special complaints forms have been printed in a way that would render the filing method as effective as possible, and added that distinct files are to be opened for complaint cases to allow for a step-by-step follow up of cases until a final result is reached.

Dajani said the investigation procedures for violations are as follows: a Ministry of Supply team investigates the complaint, establishes the facts and provides the Interior Ministry with a report of its findings. The Interior

Ministry in turn follows up the case and decides whether or not to refer it to the military court.

That, Dajani said, would protect consumers from profiteering and protect merchants from false, unfounded complaints aimed solely at hurting the merchants out of acts of personal revenge.

The Interior Minister said complaint forms have to be signed by the person who registers the complaint, and any evidence which would enhance the processing of the complaint (such as a receipt of the sale), should accompany the complaint form.

The penalty for violations could vary from a jail sentence of no less than a week to no more than one year, and a fine of no less than JD 5 and no more than JD 200.

If the violations are repeated, Dajani noted, the penalty could be double and the store can be closed for a period of time decided by the court.

"We have entered the realm of the citizen acting as a controller," Dajani commented. "The citizen has to report (violators) and those (who are guilty) will be held accountable." He added however, that the office also seeks to protect the merchants from unfair accusations. "They are citizens as well."

Jordanian, Egyptian experts discuss linkage of national grids

CAIRO (Petra) — Jordanian and Egyptian specialists Tuesday opened a round of talks here on the projected linkage of national grids of Jordan and Egypt through the Gulf of Aqaba.

The two sides are examining a feasibility study for the project as presented by a French firm at the

cost of \$10 million.

The talks which will last until Thursday will result in a final report on the project which will be submitted to the Joint Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee in its coming meeting in Cairo by the end of 1988.

Following the project's approv-

al, steps will be taken for its implementation which is expected in the coming year.

According to estimates, the project is expected to cost \$150 million and the components for the project will be carried out through Egyptian and Jordanian experts without any help from foreign countries.

Kakish presents 6 proposals for Aqaba region development

TUNIS (Petra) — Aqaba Region Authority President Bassam Kakish, said Sunday he has presented proposals for six development projects in Aqaba region to participants in the 4th Arab Businessmen and Investors Conference, currently held in Tunis.

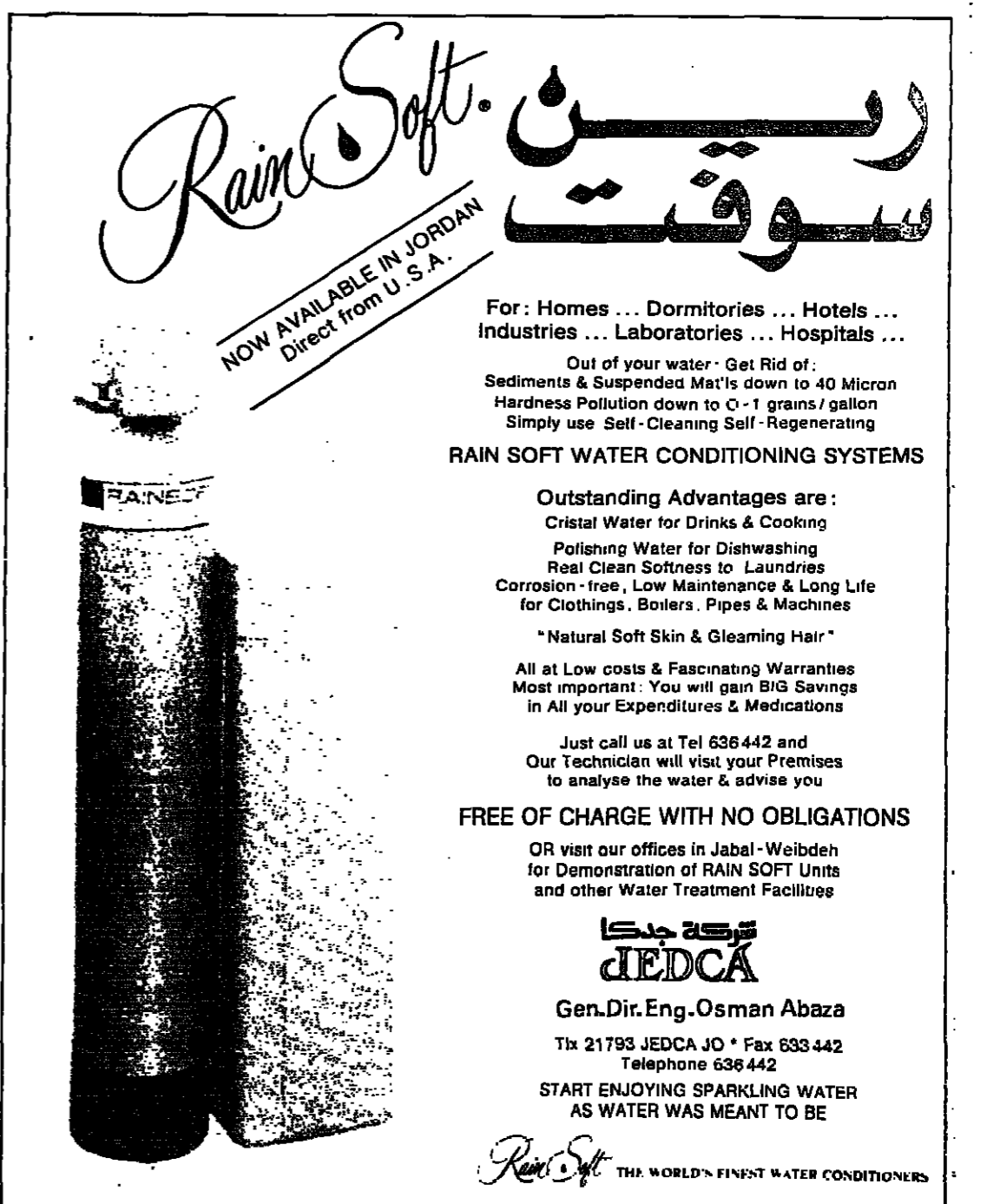
The proposals include the construction of two international buildings, the Sultan Qaboos estate, a tourist village, a marine centre and park on the southern seashore.

Kakish has been elected as vice-chairman of the tourist committee and a member of the conference's follow up committee.

Director of the Jordan Industrial Estate Fayez Subeimat, who is also taking part in the conference, said that they circulated information bulletins on the investment opportunities in Jordan, outlining the incentives and privileges enjoyed by investors, particularly in the industrial field.

The bulletin also included a list of 56 proposed industries, that need to be set up in Jordan with finance from Arab investors or through joint ventures.

Director of the Free Zones Corporation Yasin Al Kayed, who is also a participant in the conference, said he briefed Arab investors and participants on the development projects in the Jordanian free zones and the Syrian-Jordanian Free Zone.



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Algerian perestroika

THE overwhelming support for the Algerian-style perestroika is a clear victory for democracy. With over 9 million Algerians voting in favour of the constitutional reforms in a national referendum held Thursday, the road to political reform in Algeria is clearly underway.

It is gratifying to note that the proposed changes in the political landscape in Algeria were made by President Chadli Benjedid and focused on decentralising the power structure in the country, by making the executive branch of government accountable to the legislative branch. This is indeed a giant success for democracy in the Arab World as well, for the more widespread the roots of democracy in the Arab Nation the firmer will be the future of the overall Arab political infrastructure. Thus the Algerian gain is an Arab gain and we are gratified to voice our pride in the successful Algerian story as beheld in the Thursday referendum.

The Algerian government's plan to separate the National Liberation Front party from the government and make it amenable to pluralistic political tendencies in the country would go a long way to consolidate the Algerian campaign for greater and deeper democratisation.

Pluralism is the cornerstone of any viable democracy and the introduction of pluralism into the Algerian political thought and practice would indeed put the Algerian rational experiment in developing and nurturing democracy on the right track.

We are struck by the similarities between the reforms introduced by the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and those being offered by President Benjedid. It is comforting to note that an important Arab country conducting its political affairs on a one-state party is following the enlightened footsteps of President Gorbachev. It is honourable for states to learn from one another and attempt to draw on the experiences of other nations.

After all, we all form a one global community and the faster the transfers of political technology from one country to the other the better.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

AL RA'I Arabic daily Tuesday said that a year ago today the Arab leaders were converging on Amman for their extraordinary summit which ended with a consensus and agreement on joint action. This anniversary comes this year as the Arab leaders are making ready for and the Arab masses are looking forward to another summit meeting to bolster solidarity and to find means of ending the crisis in Lebanon, the paper noted. It said that the Amman summit of last November succeeded in unifying Arab countries' stands and have paved the way for further fruitful action in the face of common dangers and in confrontation with issues that tend to divide the Arab people. Indeed, the Amman summit rehabilitated the summit institution and strengthened the Arab people's confidence in their future, the paper noted. It is hoped, said the paper, that the coming summit will help end the crisis in Lebanon and pave the way for the Arabs to end the Arab-Israeli conflict and bring about peace to the region.

AL DUSTOUR daily dwelt on the government's measures designed to curtail spending and save funds needed for development. The new measures, it said, usher in a new positive and constructive era in Jordan's life, a move which was warmly welcomed by various public and economic sectors in the Kingdom. The new measures which came into being two days ago, are bound to reduce imports drastically, especially luxury goods, and save funds that can be invested in industry which in turn can manufacture products for export and new income, the paper noted. Similarly, the recent increases in customs duty on non-essential products and the additional fees on work permits and travel can help the country replenish its coffers of foreign currency needed for paying Jordan's debts or initiating new jobs and more employment, the paper added.

SAWT AL SHAAB discussed the government measures also and said the public is now called on to offer contribution in all fields and at all levels. For the country to be strong and for the national economy to continue progressing, there must be a severe cut in expenditure and there should be new patterns of production, the paper noted. Jordan it added must retain its credibility world wide and must be helped to pay back its loans and services on them to foreign debtors as it had always done, and the new government measures which will save some \$200 million per year are bound to help achieve that goal.



Walced - Al Dustour

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

Poultry subsidies

Writing in Al Ra'i Arabic daily, the paper's editor calls attention to the poultry industry in Jordan which he describes as one of the earners of national income. Rakan Al Majali says that poultry farms have been able to meet the Kingdom's needs of the poultry meat and table eggs and to market surpluses in Arab markets, thus bringing in hard currency. But fodder and other basic requirements which are employed in this industry have been rising in price making it more and more difficult for the farmers to keep going without help in the form of subsidies from the government, the writer notes. We cannot demand the raising of the price of poultry meat or eggs since we do not want to encourage inflation, says the writer, but we propose government subsidies to be paid to the farmers so that they can be encouraged to maintain their production not only to suffice the needs of the local markets but also to help contribute the food security and ensure additional amounts of badly needed foreign currency.

The following is the first part of a two part series on the ethics of human solidarity taken from the book: **Winning the Human Race**, the final report of the Independent Commission on Humanitarian Issues that His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan launched last month during visits to London and Paris.

"If the universe is non-ethical by our present standards, we must reconsider those standards and reconstruct our ethics."

H.G. Wells, 1901

HUMANITARIANISM is a basic orientation towards the interests and welfare of people. It demands that whatever detracts from human well-being must be questioned, regardless of its effects on economic growth, political power, or the stability of a certain order. Abstractions such as growth, stability and order are not ends in themselves, but have value only if they bring about the greater welfare of people.

Humanitarianism proceeds from the recognition that each one of us is no more but also no less than a human being. To emphasise our common humanity is not to deny or play down the importance of transcendental concerns, but simply to recognise that no single definition of truth is universally and unconditionally accepted. Common humanity is a point we can start with, as we learn to live with multiple perceptions of the truth.

The humanitarian perspective takes a long-range view of human welfare, and one of its essential dimensions is solidarity with future generations. Our first responsibility to our children is to ensure that they have a future by avoiding catastrophic war. It is also necessary to ensure that they do not inherit a planet whose environment has been substantially diminished or irreparably destroyed. We have a responsibility not to deprive our descendants of the chance to live fully and to push forward the frontiers of knowledge for the benefit of humankind. We have an obligation not to foreclose the options available to them. Humanitarianism is cautious. It has a strong bias against the irreversible.

We uphold humanitarianism as a framework for recognising dilemmas and a formula for resolving them. Once human welfare has been placed firmly at the centre of individual and collective concerns, however, there are still a host of questions to be resolved in any specific set of circumstances. The humanitarian perspective includes an ethical orientation that equips us to approach these difficult questions: an ethic of human solidarity.

The identification of common values from which to construct an ethical framework for human solidarity is dependent upon the establishment of a broader consensus about the meaning of humanitarianism, and about its role in the promotion of human welfare.

For us, humanitarianism is both an attitude for individuals and a framework for policy-makers. It encompasses both humanism and human rights and goes beyond the confines of existing humanitarian law. It connects ethics to action at all levels. In this sense, we attribute to the term humanitarianism a broader context than its current usage permits.

Traditional concepts of humanitarianism tend to be negative in character, concerned more with refraining from certain actions which harm others than actually helping. They remain limited in scope. Providing emergency solutions to urgent social problems is, of course, a first priority, but too often they have come to be used as a substitute for addressing the root causes and providing long-term answers.

A more universal moral perspective suits our times, because we are linked so much more closely to one another. An expansion of humanitarianism better to match modern needs must occur in several dimensions: horizontal, to cover more of the globe and include a multitude of actors;

vertical, to take in new kinds of moral issues; and temporal, to cover future generations. And there must be an accompanying reform of individual, collective and institutional attitudes to accommodate this expansion.

The Challenge

IN a world shrinking spaces, porous national boundaries, expanding technological capacity and instant communication, we live in an imperfect but vivid relationship with all of our fellow human-beings. Our attention to any one segment of humanity may be limited or self-limiting. But our mutual ability to affect each other's lives, for better or

plethora of humanitarian problems. Those who are obliged to leave their homes often become targets of exploitation, discrimination or debilitating dependency; those who remain behind often face inhuman conditions.

Man's inhumanity to man is not an invention of the modern era, but the scope and scale of his capacity to act it out is historically unprecedented. Age-old themes such as greed, betrayal of popular will, lust for power and ethnic hatred combine with contemporary economic and social strains to create new sources of conflict. Rivalry over land and resources has intensified, spurred by the need to satisfy the requirements

"The rich in the capitals of the Third World have far more in common with the rich of the First World than they have with the poor in their own countries. The affluent also communicate more easily with each other across national boundaries than with their poor compatriots."

for worse, has never had the scope and immediacy that it has today.

Modern communications have played an important role in strengthening our sense of human solidarity. This was seen most recently and dramatically when the images and descriptions of the famine in Africa burst upon the consciousness of the public everywhere in the world. Coming face-to-face, in an almost literal sense, with suffering on such a scale challenges people's notions of what it means to be human. It brings about an expansion of our moral universe.

Many kinds of environmental problems, such as air pollution, acid rain or the effects of destructive land-use practices, do not respect international borders. Increasingly refugees, other displaced people or migrant workers are also crossing national borders in large numbers. The vast population movements that are now taking place give rise to a

and aspirations of increasing populations.

The greatest obstacle to the achievement of a sense of community based on an inclusive ethical consensus is the drifting apart of the rich and the poor into two separate worlds. Today, this is a far more complex phenomenon than the geopolitical division of the world into North and South or industrialised and developing countries. The rich in the capitals of the Third World have far more in common with the rich of the First World than they have with the poor in their own countries. The affluent also communicate more easily with each other across national boundaries than with their poor compatriots. Technologies of communication and transportation, to say nothing of a pervasive consumerist culture, have helped to create a new stratification of the world's people into transnational classes that share very little information, experience or common concern

with others. The gap in understanding between rich and poor is in imminent danger of reaching the point where the only form of discourse may be violent conflict, occasionally punctuated by bursts of charity. It is a matter of the greatest practical, as well as the ethical urgency, to prevent the split between the two worlds from widening, and to restore a sense of solidarity among people.

The human person in today's world is particularly vulnerable. For millions of people, violence has become a fact of life. Wars continue to plague developing countries. Civilian casualties have greatly risen in proportion to combatant casualties. In scores of countries, torture is becoming institutionalised as an instrument of state control and repression. Weapons of indiscriminate destruction are being used increasingly in armed conflicts while nuclear weapons have become the sword of Damocles of modern times. Starvation continues to be used as a means of suppressing opposition, while control over civilian populations serves as a tactic as well as an objective of armed conflict.

Scientific and technological developments have given human beings powers that far outstrip their collective good judgment. Formidable conventional weapons are easily available, even to small groups. Consequently, every country with an aggrieved minority, faces a potential risk. With the development of modern weapons of mass destruction, the power of the instruments of war has reached levels never before imagined, so that even those states not directly involved in a conflict have a strong interest in helping to resolve it. In today's volatile world, conflicts cannot easily be contained and isolated. Furthermore, each time a violation of international law is tolerated, it sets a dangerous precedent that makes it more likely that similar abuses will be repeated.

The state is on the defensive. The pursuit of national security has come to place excessive reliance on the threatened use of force. This has led to the militarisation of whole societies to the

detriment of the economic, social and political sectors. State authorities seem to be increasingly willing to use violence, not only in their relations with other states but also against their own people.

In some cases, this turmoil may be a part of the struggle to throw off the remnants of colonial structures and power relationships. But in many more, the end of the colonial era has been followed by periods of contention and unrest as mechanisms for political representation failed to take hold. Even without the withdrawal of state power, the development process itself generates inequalities that a representative government must mediate. All too often, however, states have failed in, or abandoned, their mediating roles and substituted repression for social management.

Will all societies so vulnerable to the actions of others, and all faced with the possibility of extinction, the need to formulate new standards for humanitarian decision-making is imperative. General rules and principles of human conduct have evolved and acquired authority in specific historical settings. But in a shrinking world and in a situation of rapid social, economic and technological change, it is necessary to find common values that are acceptable across a wide spectrum of cultures and ideologies.

Increasingly, ambivalence and uncertainty characterise the ethical choices that people are called upon to make. These arise because worthy goals can and do conflict with each other, because contemporary life puts before us a multiplicity of choices and because we cannot perfectly foresee or control all the consequences of our actions. In any complex situation, the unintended consequences of a choice may overwhelm the intended result. Even with an ethical orientation toward human well-being, we cannot, everywhere and at all times, completely eliminate risk or catastrophe. Nor is it always possible to prevent people from doing what they believe to be right even if the price in terms of human suffering, death and desolation, is very high.

Nyerere's contribution to international relations

By Dr. Aleck Humphrey
Che-Mponda

The writer is Senior Lecturer, Department of Political Science and Public Administration, University of Dar es Salaam.

IF WE take the term "theory" to denote the hypothetical principles and propositions of exploratory and predictive power applicable to all systems which are its maximum promise, then we can easily discern that Julius Kambage Nyerere of Tanzania, in his word and deed, contributed to the theory of international relations and to world politics.

State recognition of Biafra

One of the controversial positions taken by Nyerere is that of Tanzania's recognition of Biafra in 1968. Biafra was that part of Eastern Nigeria dominated by the Ibo ethnic group. With violent overthrow of the initial independence government of Premier Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa in 1966 blamed to Ibo military leaders and their further being overthrown by the predominantly Northern Hausas in sympathy of Balewa, there ensued a pogrom which was highly publicised by the victimised Ibos who went on to secede from Nigeria to form their own nation-state of "Biafra" under Colonel Odumegwu Ojukwu.

The ensuing war for Nigerian re-unification was quite atrocious. To leave the situation alone merely as a Nigerian internal affair meant allowing what appeared to be genocide against the Ibos. To recognise Biafra on humanitarian terms meant drawing the attention and sympathy of the international community with a good chance of pacific settlement of the dispute. Nyerere's respect for human dignity and human rights overrode his stated stand on non-interference and on territorial integrity. He recognised Biafra in 1968. Three other African states followed suit and Nigeria went on to win the civil war in 1970 with less bloodshed, and constant attempt at pacific resolutions through the conference table and minimal animosities between Nigeria and the states which recognised Biafra. A few years later Nigeria joined the ranks of the "Front Line States" whose Chairman was Julius Nyerere of Tanzania with Zambia the other state that recognised Biafra being a member. Therefore, sympathy rather than principles guided Nyerere's action in Tanzania's recognition of Biafra. It worked. It must also be noted that Nyerere is being credited here only because he was the executive head of state,

otherwise the decision was a collective cabinet (government) decision.

Nyerere's other contributions

Julius Kambage Nyerere's philosophical thinking and teachings which are based on freedom, democracy, self-determination, human rights and development of friendly relations are in line with stipulations embodied in Article 1 of the United Nations Charter: "to maintain international peace and security, to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination, to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems and to harmonise the actions of nations in the attainment of the objectives."

The Nyerere stand on international issues is also not repugnant to the Charter of the Organisation of African Unity to which he was elected chairman in 1984. Where Nyerere has appeared to have missed out in his foreign policies or international relations, it should not be counted as a "black spot" against him rather as an investment for a brighter future. This can be seen in the Biafra situation when recognition was a catalyst to a quick solution that restored the territorial integrity of Nigeria. Lenin had said that one may sometimes move two steps back in order to proceed one step forward!

The Nyerere litmus test touches on aggression and changes of governments through coups or revolutions depending on the causes or purposes and the interests they are to serve. When Togo's first president, Sylvanus Olympio, was murdered in the process of the overthrow of this regime just before the founding of the Organisation of African Unity, there was a great uproar denouncing the action. This particular coup d'etat was frowned upon. Consequently, Nyerere echoed the suggestion that there was no succession in Togo. His call reverberated in Addis Ababa on May 15, 1963, during the formation of the Organisation of African Unity. Nyerere on that occasion voiced the fact that since democratic rights had been tempered with, therefore, the representatives of Togo's new regime should not be seated. Certainly the meeting went on without them.

Furthermore, Nyerere distinguishes between coups d'etat and revolutions. He refuses to recognise coups but tolerates the latter. He accepts revolutions because a revolution aims at getting state power from imperialists, aggressors or from existing "democratically" elected-regimes that betray the trust of the very people who put them to power. To Nyerere, the ultimate aim of a revolution has to be to arrest power and return it in the hands of the revolutionary people with the aim of restoring their dignity, liberty, equality and freedom from the exploitation of man by man.

On the other hand, when it comes to coups d'etat Nyerere is vehemently against them because to him a coup is a calculated effort by imperialists to destroy the socio-economic and political stability of sovereign states through the assassinations or the toppling of revolutionary or progressive leaders to give way for imperialists to dominate. The most outstanding case was that of Idi Amin Dada of Uganda who overthrew President Milton Obote in 1971. Nyerere completely and absolutely refused to recognise Amin as a leader of Uganda. For, to Nyerere the toppling of the progressive government of Dr. Milton Obote by Idi Amin meant a calculated imperialist manoeuvre with East Africa in mind as a target. The situation was further compounded by the fact that Idi Amin went into rampage and started mass killing of people. Nyerere being a staunch adherer to human rights wasted no time in supporting Ugandan exiles who were committed to rid Uganda of the abominable Amin regime. He even allowed them to operate Tanzanian territory.

Liberation

On liberation, Nyerere has been on the front line since his country's independence on December 9, 1961. As a result of his sympathetic attitude, almost without exception, all the liberation movements in East, Central and Southern Africa, including those that are now in power in such countries as Angola, Comoros, Mozambique and Seychelles, and as far as Guinea-Bissau, have operated from Tanzania. Nyerere in fact went as far as to break relations with a donor country, Israel, in order to render at least a moral support to the liberation struggle of the Palestinians. Nyerere had also broken diplomatic relations with Britain over Ian Smith's unilateral declaration of independence in Rhodesia, the current Zimbabwe in 1965. Given this long standing involvement, it was justifiable for the Frontline Presidents to choose Mwalimu Julius Nyerere as their chairman. In fact since the establishment of the OAU in 1963, the Coordinating Committee for the Liberation Movements has had its headquarters in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The executive

secretary of the liberation committee has always been a Tanzanian appointed by former President Nyerere.

Nyerere's deep involvement in the liberation struggle is a result of his experience of having suffered under colonial rule. He understands the pains inflicted upon the victims of colonial domination. Thus he has continued to support self-determination in southern Africa and Western Sahara, among others. Nyerere differentiates colonialism from liberation in that colonialism serves the interests of the alien propertied class while the national liberation to Nyerere involves a positive development of the people. And, although liberation struggles do involve a measure of violence, Nyerere does not rule out peaceful means of attaining state power as was the case of his own country and of Uganda, Zambia, Ghana, Nigeria, etc. Nevertheless Nyerere believes that when peaceful means are doomed to failure, then liberation should make a qualitative turn-about and embark upon armed struggle as the last resort. The main point here is that, in essence, Nyerere does not favour the use of force except if all peaceful remedies had been exhausted and the oppressed could only be listened to after responsiveness of barrels of guns.

Aggression

This quotation of part of a provision of the U.N. Charter leads us to Nyerere's stand on war and aggression. He has always maintained that there is no state in the world that can tolerate aggression. He, therefore, supported the British against Argentina in the Falkland/Malvinas crisis after Britain had branded Argentina as an aggressor.

After seven years of work, the United Nations in 1974 defined aggression in the following words: "Aggression is the use of armed force by a state against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of another state or in any other manner inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations, as set out in this definition."

Thus when Idi Amin's troops attacked and captured the Kagera Salient in North-West Tanzania in October 1978, Nyerere branded it a war of aggression and went all out to effect the total annihilation of the Amin regime in Uganda within six months and paved the way for the return of former President Milton Obote to run the third republic in Uganda.

Human rights

In terms of human rights, Nyerere's humanitarianism goes beyond the boundaries of Africa to reach places as far as Afghanistan, Czechoslovakia, Ireland, Korea, Middle East, Vietnam, Nicaragua and wherever dispossessed Africans are denied their human rights as is the continuing saga of the victims of apartheid in South Africa. Nyerere's pursuit of human rights knows no limits and does not discriminate political ideologies, race, colour, creed, sex or inclinations of those who are locked in the struggle. Nyerere's stand is as follows:

"If they are capitalists we must support them;
if they are liberals, we must support them;
if they are Communists, we must support them;
if they are Socialists, we must support them.
We support them as nationalists."

When Uganda's Idi Amin regime violated so much of the human rights of Tanzanians during its attack and capture of the Kagera salient causing Amin to drag about it to the international community, Nyerere, in retaliation, unleashed the total might of Tanzania to effect the complete punishment of the Amin regime. In the process, Nyerere had this to say:

"This is a lesson to Amin and any other person; he must know that there is no parameter around the punishment for invasion. It can be the end of the regime of the invaders."

Friendship

Friendship with other countries is, according to Nyerere, considered in relations to effects on Tanzanian goals of political, economic and social freedom. Where other countries attempt bullying politics against Tanzania, Nyerere has not been afraid to tell them where to go. For instance, on July 7, 1981, in a Peasant's Day speech to the nation from Kigoma, a port city on the eastern shores of Lake Tanganyika, Nyerere castigated pressures to devalue the Tanzanian shilling, et al, by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. And, in 1965, Nyerere told the Federal Republic of Germany to pack up and go home after she threatened to stop her aid to Tanzania because the Democratic Republic of Germany had been allowed to open an embassy in Dar es Salaam.

International Law has not been spared of a Nyerere's contribution. For the Nyerere Doctrine of state succession to treaties is as valid today as it was when he first propounded it in 1961. Unlike Western countries, the doctrine does not offer a blanket inheritance of treaties and unlike the

Eastern Block countries, the Nyerere doctrine does not give a blanket rejection either. Instead, Nyerere's doctrine accepts some treaties as they are, rejects some uncompromisingly and offers a two year period for negotiating the rest, as a prescription or a guide for a new nation.

Conclusion

In conclusion, I would like to make it quite clear that Julius Kambage Nyerere of Tanzania is not a "hawk." He is a "dove." He has always lived for the honour of Africa and for the dignity of man. To Nyerere, man is the centre of all activities. The preservation of the rights of man are fundamental in a genuine democracy. To Nyerere, genuine participation in decision making and in policy formulation and the exercise of freedom of speech by applying democracy, are cardinal rights of citizenship. Where there is such genuine democracy, people can truly exercise the rights to select their leaders. The leader must therefore be democratically elected candidate to qualify as a true leader and a true representative of the people. The powers of the leader are vested in him by the people. He holds these powers in trust. These powers originate from the people who thus remain as the custodians of these powers. The leader should at no time consider the powers entrusted to him as his personal or private properties. Nyerere has practised these principles even under a one-party state.

Where there are seeming contradictions, such as in the continuing presence of the Preventive Detention Act, his support for liberation movements which may be violent or in the recognition of Biafra which went down to defeat, at all these should not be looked at as failures in Nyerere's contribution to international relations theory. Rather, Nyerere took the decisions or participated in the making of the relevant collective decision only in order to protect life and limb or to accelerate movement toward pacific settlement of the dispute. He is a man of peace and is always trying to fulfill the prayer of Saint Francis of Assisi, for hope where there is despair, love where there is hate, and human dignity where before there was only humiliation. To this end, Nyerere effected the placing of a Freedom torch on top of Mount Kilimanjaro at the moment of Tanzania's independence day on Dec. 9, 1961, to shine beyond our borders exemplifying the presence of light at the other end of the tunnel for those to whom the struggle continues — Yugoslavia Foreign Affairs Review.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

3 Syrians, Palestinian wounded in explosion

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) — Police said Tuesday that a car exploded near a Syrian checkpoint in west Beirut shortly after midnight, wounding three Syrian soldiers and a Palestinian leader. The explosive-packed car blew up at 12:15 a.m. (1015 GMT Monday) near the southern entrance to the Mar Elias Palestinian refugee camp. The Palestinian group Fatah-uprising, headed by Col. Saeed Mousa, or Abu Mousa, said in a statement released overnight the blast was an attempt to assassinate its secretary-general, Abu Fadi Hammad. No group claimed responsibility for the bombing. Abu Mousa is struggling with Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat for control of Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. The statement said the bomb-laden car was detonated by remote control as Hammad was driving across the Syrian checkpoint near the camp. He suffered serious wounds. There was no word on the condition of the wounded Syrians.

Iran calls for immediate Soviet withdrawal

NICOSIA (R) — Iran called Tuesday for an immediate Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan and said Moscow's suspension of its pullout would hinder peace efforts. "The Soviet Union should withdraw all its troops from the Islamic neighbouring Afghanistan immediately," Iran's official news agency IRNA quoted a foreign ministry spokesman as saying. He said the suspension would complicate and hinder peace efforts in Afghanistan while a full pullout would bring a popular government to power, added IRNA, monitored in Nicosia. He said Tehran welcomed the partial Soviet withdrawal and hoped it would continue. The Kremlin said Friday it had suspended its troop withdrawal from Afghanistan because of the worsening military situation there. The move was criticised by the United States.

W. Germans allege Turkish brutality

HANOVER, West Germany (R) — A group of West Germans who were arrested last week during a Turkish military trial they went to observe said Monday they were treated brutally by Turkish guards during their brief detention. Six members of the group of nine West Germans who were detained also told a news conference they had written to West German President Richard von Weizsäcker urging him to intercede on behalf of four Greeks detained with them last Friday. The group, who like the Greeks attended the trial of leftist opponents of the Turkish regime as observers, said they told von Weizsäcker they had heard the screams of people being tortured in police headquarters in Ankara. "We fear the worst for the Greeks still being held there," they wrote. The West Germans, who went to Ankara with the blessing of the Bonn foreign ministry, said they were treated brutally. Schoolteacher Reinhard Seyler said he was knocked down by a Turkish guard and Heidi Alm-Merk, a Social Democratic member of the Lower Saxony parliament, said she was hit for crying out "when guards started beating up one of the Greeks."

Turkey investigates Greek protesters

ANKARA, Turkey (AP) — A prosecutor said Monday that an investigation was continuing in the case of four Greeks who were detained in Ankara after a human rights protest last week. "The investigation continues. They (Greeks) will not be released easily," prosecutor Nusret Demiral told reporters while leaving the courthouse. Demiral refused to answer any other questions. A spokesman for 28 Greek human rights activists who arrived in Ankara Sunday to support the four detained protesters said the group would not leave Turkey unless the detainees were freed. "We hope that the Turkish authorities release our friends as soon as possible before the situation gets even worse," Dimosthenis Kouvidis said. Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Mesut Yilmaz said in a written statement that the four Greeks would face the "same legal procedure which applies to anyone who breaks the Turkish laws." Police detained 24 Greeks and West Germans Friday in an Ankara courtroom when they unfurled banners calling for general amnesty for several hundred leftists on trial for political killing and allegedly attempting to stage a Communist revolution.

Conservative Jews criticise orthodox Israelis

NEW YORK (AP) — The conservative movement of Judaism has called on Israel's Likud Bloc and Labour Party to withstand demands by orthodox parties that hold the balance in Israeli politics. Neither Likud nor Labour emerged from last week's parliamentary elections with enough seats to form a majority. The 18 seats won by several small orthodox parties could give either side a majority. Among demands being made by the Israeli religious parties are outlawing abortion and antipsychoes and halting mass transit on the sabbath. They also want automatic Israeli citizenship be available to converts to Judaism only if their conversions were performed by orthodox rabbis. The statement by the conservative movement was released at the Jewish theological seminary in New York and urged Labour and Likud to "reject the blackmail demands," the New York Times reported Tuesday. Orthodox rabbi Max Schreier, the president of the Rabbinical Council of America, responded saying, "remember, their (orthodox) gains were won in a democratic election."

French defence minister meets King Fahd

RIYADH (R) — French Defence Minister Jean-Pierre Chevenement conferred with King Fahd Monday at the end of a weekend visit to Saudi Arabia, the Saudi Press Agency reported. Chevenement told a news conference Sunday that during his visit he had discussed a possible sale of French arms to Saudi Arabia but gave no details. France has 13 naval ships in the region and the minister said there were no immediate plans to scale down the force sent last year to protect French commercial ships in the Gulf. Iran and Iraq frequently attacked vessels in the waterway as part of their eight-year war but the two sides ended the fighting on Aug. 20 under a United Nations-sponsored ceasefire. Chevenement, who arrived Saturday, flew to the Muslim Holy City of Medina for talks with the Saudi monarch before leaving for Cairo.

Gulf states to review security pact

RIYADH (R) — Saudi Arabian Interior Minister Prince Nayef Ibn Abdul Aziz said a draft security pact between six Gulf Arab states would be reviewed at a ministerial meeting next year. Leaders of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), a political and economic alliance, approved the draft security agreement last December. The GCC has been working on the pact since 1982. Speaking at the end of talks between GCC interior ministers Monday, Nayef said negotiations on the security pact were continuing and they might hold more meetings before the end of the year. The ministers from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman and the United Arab Emirates were trying to reach a consensus, he said.

21-year-old Soha Bishara shot Lahd twice

Lebanese National Front claims attempt to assassinate Lahd

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) — The Lebanese National Front, a coalition of resistance militias, claimed responsibility Tuesday for trying to assassinate Maj. Gen. Antoine Lahd, the commander of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA).

The claim was published in Beirut newspapers a day after Lahd was shot and wounded in Israel's self-designated "security zone" in South Lebanon.

Lahd was transported by helicopter to an Israeli hospital in Haifa, where a spokesman said he was in stable condition Tuesday.

A spokesman for Rambam Hospital in Haifa, told Israeli army radio that Lahd was in a recovery room Tuesday morning after a "massive operation" on his right arm and upper part of chest to heal a damaged blood vessel.

Israel's head of northern command, Gen. Yossi Peled, called the attempt on Lahd's life "a

serious incident. We are investigating."

Army radio said Israeli forces planned to increase security around Lahd's home.

The statement published in Beirut identified the female assailant as Soha Fawaz Bishara, a Christian from the South Lebanon village of Deir Mimas, which is inside the "security zone."

It said Bishara, 21, was a member of the Lebanese Communist Party from 1982 until 1987, when she joined the Lebanese National Front. The front includes the Communists.

The statement said the operation comes in support of the 11-month-old Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

for the SLA, and Lahd's sons Rabbih and Ron.

When Lahd, 61, got to his home in Marjayoun at 8 p.m. (1800 GMT), Bishara shot him twice in the shoulder, the radio said. The town is six kilometres north of the Israeli border.

SLA troops arrested Bishara shortly after the shooting and were holding her for questioning. Lahd, a Maronite and a retired officer of Lebanon's regular army, took over as SLA commander in September 1984, after his predecessor died of cancer in Israel.

Lahd's forces in southern Lebanon have clashed repeatedly with Palestinian fighters and Shi'ites of the pro-Iranian Hezbollah group and the Amal militia groups.

Lahd's shooting came just one day after SLA soldiers killed three fighters in a clash near Naqoura, north of the Israeli border.

Egypt honours Naguib Mahfouz

CAIRO (Agencies) — President Hosni Mubarak bestowed Egypt's highest honour, the Collar of the Nile, on 1988 Nobel literature laureate Naguib Mahfouz Monday.

"Thank you, Mahfouz, for granting us this great happiness and thank you for bringing us together to celebrate a day we will remember as one of the great days in our history," said Mubarak after presenting the 76-year-old author with the award.

Mahfouz last month became the first Arab to win the Nobel Literature Prize and many writers in the region saw it as a long overdue recognition of Arab culture.

"Honouring an Egyptian writer is an honour for all Arab writers," Mubarak said.

Mahfouz has written 40 novels and collections of short stories, several plays and more than 30

film scripts. After receiving the medalion, he told the audience of Egyptian ministers and Arab literary figures that the ceremony was proof of Mubarak's respect for literature and writers.

He wished the president good luck in his own endeavours, saying: "I would like very soon to come and congratulate you for your victory over the problems facing Egypt."

Sture Allen, permanent secretary of Sweden's Academy of Letters which awards the prize, said it was "an indication of the quality, the richness and the universal interest of the recipient's cultural environment."

The award ceremony, televised live, marked a small milestone in Egypt's return to the Arab fold. It was the first time an Arab League official had attended a

government function in Egypt since the league suspended Cairo because of its 1979 peace treaty with Israel. Mahfouz supported the treaty.

Mohie Al Din Saber, director general of the Arab League

Organisation for Education, Culture and Science, told the audience that Mahfouz's Nobel Prize "corrected the image of the Arab human being which the enemies of the Arab Nation have tried to distort over the years."

Cairo meeting stresses Arab children's future

AMMAN (Petra) — The Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund has participated in a seminar entitled "Toward a better cultural future for the Arab Child" which the Arab Council for Child Development held in Cairo early November.

At the conclusion of the sessions, the participants adopted a number of recommendations dealing with the Arab child and his culture.

They also stressed the importance of establishing centres that serve the child's culture and family, and of creating an award for children excelling in sciences and arts.

During the seminar, a special report was presented on the Palestinian children's conditions in the occupied territories and the cultural deprivation they are suffering from.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

No change in basic goods

(Continued from page 1)

shun luxurious behaviour. In a lecture, he delivered at Yarmouk University, Tabbaa said the government had started applying austerity measures on its own departments and stopped purchasing cars, furniture and other commodities and reduced officials' travel abroad to a minimum.

While taking stringent measures to curtail spending, the government has maintained the prices of basic services like water and electricity to benefit the largest sectors of the population, the minister said.

The recent measures could seem harsh for some sectors of the public but in fact they are intended as a means to alleviate the burden placed on the national economy and should lead to an improvement in the Kingdom's balance of payments, Tabbaa said.

The minister said that government's subsidy of a number of commodities would not stop and more money should be available as a result of the new economic regulations to help boost national development.

"Patterns of behaviour within

the society should change and no-one should remain idle, living off other people's work and consuming things which his society does not produce," the minister stressed.

Tabbaa lamented the present situation where Jordan employs a quarter of a million non-Jordanian workers while thousands of young citizens remain unemployed because they await white-collar jobs which require no real effort. "No society in the world can ensure enough white-collar jobs for all its citizens," Tabbaa said.

Tabbaa said the government was holding contacts with financial institutions to set up industries employing locally produced raw materials like potash, and phosphate to make fertilisers to be used in the country and exported to other markets.

He said Jordan's central geographical location and its proximity to Europe and the Arab countries help it to export its agricultural products.

The minister said the country counts on its research and academic centres and other institutions to help resolve its agricultural and industrial problems.

PNC to declare only state

(Continued from page 1)

Jamil Hilal, the head of the PLO Information Department, said the debate centred on U.N. Resolution 242.

Hilal told Reuters in Tunis Tuesday three options were under discussion for inclusion in a political statement setting out the organisation's view of a Middle East peace settlement.

— A reference to all U.N.

resolutions on the Middle East conflict, without specifically mentioning 242;

— A reference to all U.N. resolutions, specifically mentioning 242;

— A reference to 242, coupled with the right to Palestinian self-determination as specified in other U.N. resolutions.

"I think 242 will be mentioned, but how will be left to the last minute," he added.

Iran, Iraq reach accord

(Continued from page 1)

by Iraq and 1,115 Iraqis held by Iran, who have been identified by the ICRC.

An ICRC spokeswoman confirmed that that number had been registered, but said "since we have not been able to visit all POWs we may assume there are more" and injured prisoners.

In Kuwait, Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Ali Mohammad Besharati said Tuesday peace talks with Iraq could drag on for several years but there was little chance their eight-year-old war would resume.

The senior official on a tour of Arab Gulf states said Iran and Saudi Arabia were discussing the

restoration of diplomatic ties, cut by Riyadh this year after it accused Iran of inciting bloody riots in Mecca.

He told a news conference the ceasefire with Iraq had opened a new page in Iran's ties with Arab states, and proposed that all Gulf states hold talks on regional peace.

Iraq meanwhile complained to the United Nations that Iran was threatening to trigger a fresh bout of the war by ordering troops to its front lines.

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) quoted Aziz as telling U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar Monday that Iranian agreement to a ceasefire was merely a tactical ploy.

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U.S., EC urge freer trade to aid Third World economies

GENEVA (R) — The United States and the European Community (EC) urged developing nations Tuesday to concentrate on improving their economic and trading systems rather than demanding special treatment from richer states.

U.S. deputy trade negotiator Michael Samuels told the annual meeting of the 96 member states of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) that it was unacceptable to encourage exemption of Third World states from rules governing world commerce.

He described as "old theology" the view that developing countries should receive special and

favourable treatment in the Uruguay Round of trade-liberalising negotiations currently being conducted under GATT auspices.

Samuels said experience had shown that trade liberalisation promoted rather than hindered economic growth, and was sound economic policy for countries at all levels of development.

"Why then should we be encouraging exemptions from

GATT obligations," he said. GATT rules govern about four-fifths of world trade.

EC chief delegate Tran Van Thinh said developing nations needed to create new jobs for their people, but this required improved domestic economic policies that would encourage initiative and growth.

Too many past policies had failed due to excessive government involvement, he said.

Brazil and India led a drive by developing nations at the two-day GATT session for industrialised states to make a bigger effort to meet Third World interests when

progress at the mid-way stage of the world trade talks comes under review at a meeting of ministers in Montreal next month.

Among goals sought by developing countries at Montreal are the opening up of advanced markets to tropical products, and the adherence by industrialised countries to promises not to introduce new restrictions during the four-year negotiations launched in 1986.

The negotiations are aimed at freeing the flow of trade in 14 areas, including manufactured goods and agriculture, and in service industries such as banking, insurance and tourism.

Khomeini skirts economic controversy

NICOSIA (R) — Iran's spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, has refused to take sides on the burning issue of how much the government should control the economy.

His ruling, published Monday by the Tehran newspaper Jomhuri Eslami, left two opposing factions in the leadership to argue over Iran's future course after eight years of war with Iraq.

Khomeini was replying to a senior aide who had sought a definitive policy at a time of "growing rivalries" between supporters of a free economy and advocates of tight government controls.

His statement, dated Nov. 1, said Islam could accommodate both views, as well as different opinions on a wide range of social and cultural questions.

"Academic argument should be given a high place in Islam and be encouraged rather than suppressed in the interest of dogmatic interpretations and authoritarian outlooks," the Iranian News

Agency IRNA, monitored in Nicosia, quoted Khomeini as saying.

He also said powers such as the United States and the Soviet Union — "the two colonialist demons" — had harmful designs on Iran and officials should not lose sight of the foreign threat when debating domestic policies.

Political analysts said Khomeini's statement was likely to prolong debates on the course of Iran's post-war reconstruction which have made so far little headway despite his prodding.

Most senior Iranian leaders have said strict war-time economic policies will be moderated, but no concrete action has been taken because of disagreements over key issues.

Khomeini said both factions were united in the will to "rid the people of leech-like elements affiliated to the government and the Bazaar... and end rip-offs and hoarding in government and private enterprises."

Analysts said this direct attack

on wrongdoing in government was a departure from his previous remarks and would be seized on by the private sector in its efforts to persuade the government to liberalise the economy.

The daily Resalat, mouthpiece of pro-private sector groups, has recently sharpened its criticism of the government of Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi, calling for deep policy changes and the removal of ministers resisting them.

Mousavi has made clear that he will oppose major changes, saying that any new approach should be based on the achievements of the government's war-time policies.

Resalat published a series of articles last month saying that, instead of reducing inflation and helping the poor, the government's virtual takeover of commerce had created a rampant black market and widespread profiteering.

It said subsidised rations of basic goods were insufficient and

people had to resort to the black market, where government monopoly goods such as sugar and cigarettes were abundant at exorbitant prices.

Resalat said the commerce ministry had effectively blocked a plan to allow the private sector to import goods such as poultry feed, tyres, sugar, car spare parts and medical supplies and sell them with no price control.

The plan was announced by President Ali Khamenei Oct. 18 as the first decision of a committee of senior officials entrusted by Khomeini with formulating reconstruction policies.

Khamenei, an advocate of free economic policies, has differed publicly with Mousavi over the role of foreign countries in Iran's reconstruction.

He said it was childish to think Iran could repair war damage without foreign help, while Mousavi has said that Iran should not open its doors to foreign companies.

Egyptian Islamic finance firms face showdown with government

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian authorities are facing a showdown with Islamic finance companies which control billions of dollars in small savers' money.

More than 100 privately-owned firms which have operated for years with few controls, faced a Tuesday night deadline to tell authorities whether they will go public and accept scrutiny.

The Capital Markets Authority, an official regulatory agency, was due to announce Wednesday how many agreed to abide by the June law and how many planned to close.

Newspapers reported that 21

out of 106 firms affected by the law had forwarded their decision to the authority and most said they wanted to stay in business.

Those which liquidate their affairs will undergo detailed official investigation and must pay back depositors within two years or face legal action. Fears have been voiced that some may not have the funds to do so.

Customers demanding their money back in recent months have demonstrated outside company offices after finding firms have suspended deposits and withdrawals.

Depositors have also protested

outside the office of President Hosni Mubarak, a sign of the sort of problem the government could face if thousands of Egyptians lose their savings.

Mubarak told journalists Mon-

day the government was committed "to regain depositors' rights."

The saga of the Islamic firms has at times assumed the proportions of soap opera.

Swissair wins high marks

AMMAN — Swissair has been voted best carrier within Europe and best short-haul carrier by the readers of Britain's "Executive Travel" magazine.

Respondents in the publication's 1988 poll considered Swissair's cabin staff to be the most efficient in the world. Switzerland's national airline was also

acclaimed no. 1 worldwide for the quality of its in-flight wines, and for the food it serves to its 20,000 passengers daily.

Overall, Swissair was joint runner-up in the poll, behind British Airways. The Swiss flag carrier shares the number two slot with Singapore Airlines.

Moroccan budget envisages low inflation, deficits and high growth

RABAT (R) — Sustained economic growth, low inflation and the reduction of deficits will be the keynotes of Morocco's 1989 budget, Finance Minister Mohammad Berrada told parliament Monday night.

Berrada said he hoped to hold inflation below three per cent, one of the lowest rates in the

Third World, and maintain economic growth at between three and four per cent next year.

Gross domestic product (GDP) growth was "particularly high" at six per cent this year thanks to record harvests, a surge in exports and favourable performance in other sectors, he said.

Britain doubles credits to Iraq

BAGHDAD (R) — Britain doubled its credits to Iraq Monday in an apparent bid to improve relations strained over London's endorsement of American charges that Baghdad used chemical weapons against Kurdish rebels in northern Iraq.

British Minister of Trade and Industry Tony Newton told reporters that he and his Iraqi counterpart, Mohammad Mehdi Saleh, signed a £340 million (\$612 million) credit agreement for 1989.

The 1988 agreement was valued at £175 million (\$310 million).

Newton, speaking at the end of the seventh United Kingdom-Iraq joint commission talks, said "the new protocol is an indication of the importance with which the U.K. regards its political and commercial ties with Iraq."

Newton is the highest ranking British official to visit Iraq since an Aug. 20 ceasefire in the eight-year Iran-Iraq war.

"This substantial increase re-

flects the confidence of (the British) government in the long-term strength of the Iraqi economy and the opportunities for an increased level of bilateral trade following the ceasefire," Newton said.

He said the new agreement would allow a £65 million (\$115 million) contract for a power station, won by the Northern Engineering Industries (NEI), to proceed immediately.

The 1987 trade balance was in Iraq's favour with exports to Britain, mainly oil, amounting to £324 million (\$573 million) while British exports to Iraq were worth £267 million (\$472 million).

Newton said he expected the balance to shift to Britain's favour this year, adding British exports to Iraq for the first eight months were £253 million (\$448 million) and its imports were £110 million (\$195 million) in the first half of 1988.

Newton said he expected no problems with Iraq repaying its debts to Britain despite the nation's war-ravaged economy.

Ethiopia opens door to private traders

ADDIS ABABA (R) — Socialist Ethiopia is offering local businessmen a bigger role in the economy, joining the growing list of Marxist states which are easing restrictions on private enterprise.

But President Mengistu Haile Mariam said in a report to the Central Committee of the ruling Workers Party of Ethiopia, released Tuesday, that the initiative did not mean a deviation from the government's socialist aims.

"Nationals with know-how and capital (and who are) willing to invest privately or in shares in agriculture, industry, hotels and catering may do so," Mengistu said.

The new initiative is in addition to Ethiopia's existing policy of allowing foreign investment and joint ventures.

Last month, Planning Minister Merisie Ejigu told Reuters that the government planned to introduce more flexible economic policies to boost exports.

The radical military officers

who overthrew emperor Haile Selassie in 1974 nationalised most Ethiopian businesses and have since then run the economy on rigid Soviet-style lines.

But at the start of 1988 the government took steps to give private traders a larger role in grain marketing and allowed a modest increase in producer prices for farmers.

Mengistu said that the new policy, which will be implemented in the second five-year plan due by mid-1989, meant businessmen could participate in developing farms in fertile but so-far under-utilised regions.

The aim would be to supply both local and export markets. Cattle-breeding and dairy farming were potentially lucrative areas for development, he said.

Mengistu said that the government's resettlement of 618,699 peasants from the arid north to more fertile regions had added 371,000 acres to Ethiopia's productive farmland.

Japan remains in lead in per capita savings

GENEVA (AP) — Japan retained its lead as the world's leader in per capita savings last year, beating out the thrifty Swiss for a second straight year, according to an international survey published Monday.

The study by the International Savings Banks Institute said Japanese per capita savings reached \$38,439 by the end of 1987, an increase of \$11,136 over the previous year.

Switzerland, formerly the long-time leader, recorded per capita savings of \$34,763, an increase of about \$9,500.

The 35-nation survey counted only bank savings. The report cited the strong value of the yen and Swiss franc against the dollar as the main factors contributing to the high figures.

Switzerland was followed by Belgium with \$17,897, West Germany with \$16,102 and Austria with \$13,269.

The report said that savings remained at a "good level" due to a generally good control of inflation in several countries, the good economic performance average and... a small decrease in unemployment.

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AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Tuesday Nov. 8, 1988

Central Bank official rates

	Buy	Sell		Buy	Sell
U.S. dollar	458.0	460.0	Japanese yen (for 100)	367.1	368.9
Pound Sterling	815.4	819.5	Dutch guilder	228.5	229.6
Deutschemark	257.4	258.9	Swedish crown	74.3	74.7
Swiss franc	307.4	308.9	Italian lira (for 100)	34.7	34.9
French franc	75.5	75.9	Belgian franc (for 10)	123.2	123.8

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

Activity on the Amman Financial Market for Nov. 8, 1988.

	Number	Volume	Contracts
Regular market:	1808179	JD 2751377	1582
Top three companies:			
Arab Bank Limited	3110	JD 447452	136
National Steel Co.	110050	JD 328529	75
Jordan Cement Factories Co.	168316	JD 234874	120
Parallel market:	26194	JD 13897	—
Development bonds:	—	—	—
Treasury bills & bonds:	—	—	—

JORDAN BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Ministry of Industry and Trade (63101)	Jordan Commercial Centres Corporation (603507)
Ministry of Supply (60212)	Free Zones Corporation (642001)
Ministry of Finance (63621)	Amman Financial Market (660170)
Ministry of Planning (64446)	Amman Chamber of Commerce (666151)
Ministry of Labour (63186)	Amman Chamber of Industry (64147)
Ministry of Communications (64391)	Association of Banks in Jordan (662258)
Ministry of Agriculture (63930)	Jordan Association of Insurance Companies (647370)
Income Tax Department (669151)	General Statistics Department (646171)
Central Bank of Jordan (630301)	Jordan Businessmen Association (680663)
Amman Customs Department (72181)	
Social Security Corporation (64300)	
Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation (721194)	

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One Sterling	1.7790/7800	U.S. dollar	
One U.S. dollar	1.2348/88	Canadian dollar	
	1.7820/27	Deutschemark	
	2.0090/0100	Dutch guilders	
	1.4938/45	Swiss francs	
	6.0785/0805	Belgian francs	
	1323/1324	French francs	
	125.25/35	Italian lire	
	6.1700/50	Japanese yen	
	6.6400/50	Swedish crowns	
	6.8620/70	Norwegian crowns	
		Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	421.70/422.00	U.S. dollars	

Rising corporate debt raises Washington's fears

WASHINGTON (R) — Federal Reserve (Fed) Board Chairman Alan Greenspan has expressed concern about the risk to lenders and the U.S. economy from the rising use of debt to finance leveraged buyouts and corporate takeovers.

In a letter to Senate Banking Committee member James Sasser, Greenspan said the Fed did not yet fully understand why the use of debt financing had mushroomed in the current decade.

"But it think it's widely recognized that the tax system provides some incentives toward leverage, and it would be appropriate for the Congress to continue looking at that problem," he said.

The central bank chairman's letter predated the \$17 billion buyout proposal by the top managers of RJR Nabisco Inc. a price later topped by Kohlberg Kravis Roberts's \$20 billion offer for the tobacco conglomerate, the biggest ever takeover bid.

In a leveraged buyout, a small group of investors uses a small amount of its own money and much more in borrowed funds to buy all of a company's stock, taking the firm private. They peel off some assets, sell them and tap the remaining cash flow to pay off the debt. The deals offer the possibility of spectacular rewards

at a time many managers regard their stock as undervalued.

The Fed, in its supervisory capacity, has looked closely at the lending activities of individual banks, Greenspan said.

It has cautioned the banking industry generally to be certain of the soundness of leveraged buyout loans, he added. Some banking analysts worry that a recession could batter the recently privatised debt-laden firms and leave many banks saddled with more bad loans.

Also in his letter, sent in response to questions posed by the banking committee, Greenspan said the drop in the dollar since 1985 has set in motion forces that should continue to help the U.S. trade performance for some time to come.

"Conventional forecasting models suggest that, if exchange rates were to remain unchanged, the U.S. current account might begin to deteriorate after 1990, Greenspan said. But he said these models do not capture all aspects of the process of external adjustment, such as increases in U.S. productive capacity.

"In short, we simply do not know enough to predict when, if ever, the ongoing improvement in our current account will be reversed, even at current exchange rates," Greenspan said.

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FURNISHED DELUXE APARTMENT FOR RENT

Ground floor flat consists of 2 bedrooms, salon, sitting room, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, independent garden and separate central heating. Location: Um Uthaina, opposite San Rock Hotel.

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AMMAN CHAMBER OF INDUSTRY ACI MIS BIDDER'S CONFERENCE

Agents and representatives who attended the ACI first Bidder's Conference on Saturday Oct. 8 1988 are hereby invited to a meeting at the ACI on Thursday NOV. 10, 1988 at 10:00 am. To address and additional questions.

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Roman retains super flyweight title

LAS VEGAS (R) — Mexico's Gilberto Roman used a piercing jab and superb defense to retain his World Boxing Council super flyweight title on a unanimous decision over Jose "Sugar Baby" Rojas of Colombia Monday.

It was Roman's second consecutive victory over Rojas. The Mexican won the title with a 12-round decision over Rojas last April.

Roman, defending his title for the third time, was able to keep the former champion at bay throughout most of the fight by blocking punches and landing effective counter blows.

The only real damage to either fighter came in the third round when their heads collided, opening cuts along the side of the left eye of both fighters.

Most of the bout was tactical,

with each man searching for an opening and attacking briefly in an effort to create one.

Roman scored consistently with his jab and follow up right to the head.

The 26-year-old champion amply displayed his talent in the fourth round when he connected with combinations to the head, backing Rojas into the ropes.

Rojas, also 26, punched his way off the ropes, but Roman immediately resumed the attack.

Roman, now 51-1-1, first won the title over Jiro Watanabe of Japan in 1986. After six successful defenses of the 52-kilogram title, he lost it to Santos Laciard of Argentina in May, 1987 on an 11th-round knockout.

Rojas, now 30-2-1, beat Laciard three months later to claim the title in a 12-round decision, but lost it to Roman in his second defense last April.

Gullit misses crucial match

MILAN (R) — Dutch international Ruud Gullit will miss Wednesday's crucial European Cup second round second leg clash against Red Star Belgrade in Yugoslavia because of a pulled thigh muscle, the Italian Club said Monday.

Gullit, who has yet to play a full match this season after injuring an ankle, limped off after 30 minutes of Milan's 2-1 win at Verona Sunday having scored a goal.

Milan said European footballer of the year Gullit would travel to Belgrade with the squad but

would not play. "It would be dangerous for him to play. Ruud has got to be ready for the Dutch National Side friendly against Italy on November 16," Club doctor Giovanni Monti said.

Red Star held the Italians to a surprise 1-1 draw in the first leg two weeks ago and Gullit said: "I very much wanted to play in this important match."

Milan manager Arrigo Sacchi said all the other players were fit and that he would replace Gullit with Antonio Virdis, one of last season's top goalscorers.

NFL STANDINGS

NEW YORK (R) — Standing of National Football League teams after completion of the 10th week of the season on Monday.

American Conference					
Eastern Division					
	W	L	T	PF	PA
Buffalo Bills	9	1	0	212	142
New York Jets	5	4	1	220	222
Indianapolis Colts	5	5	0	243	193
Miami Dolphins	5	5	0	186	203
New England Patriots	5	5	0	176	209

Central Division					
Cincinnati Bengals	8	2	0	294	185
Houston Oilers	7	3	0	239	230
Cleveland Browns	6	4	0	170	156
Pittsburgh Steelers	2	8	0	196	279

Western Division					
Denver Broncos	5	5	0	207	206
Seattle Seahawks	5	5	0	161	187
Los Angeles Raiders	5	5	0	204	219
San Diego Chargers	2	8	0	119	199
Kansas City Chiefs	1	8	1	123	166

National Conference					
Eastern Division					
New York Giants	7	3	0	219	199
Phoenix Cardinals	6	4	0	238	219
Washington Redskins	6	4	0	243	236
Philadelphia Eagles	5	5	0	233	211
Dallas Cowboys	2	8	0	169	211

Central Division					
Chicago Bears	8	2	0	192	123
Minnesota Vikings	6	4	0	249	179
Detroit Lions	2	8	0	129	210
Green Bay Packers	2	8	0	160	207
Tampa Bay Buccaneers	2	8	0	175	261

Western Division					
Los Angeles Rams	7	3	0	266	180
New Orleans Saints	7	3	0	214	176
San Francisco 49ers	6	4	0	222	196
Atlanta Falcons	3	7	0	189	244

Boxing chiefs ban referees

WEST BERLIN (R) — Three referees involved in a controversial decision at the Seoul Olympic boxing finals have been barred from officiating at fights pending a key meeting on the affair next year, a leading official said Monday.

Karl-Heinz Wehr, general-

secretary of the International Amateur Boxing Association (AIBA), said the officials who gave South Korean Park Si-Hun a surprise win over American Roy Jones in the Olympic light middleweight final had been banned until March.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1988

YOUR HOROSCOPE

— As Charted By The Carroll Righter Astrological Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: If you have formulated a plan of action, today's new moon gives you a green light to proceed. Changes and the commencement of new projects normally have a better chance during the new moon.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19): Your creative abilities and talents open many doors. Remain positive when dealing with touchy family members. A meeting is pleasant.

Taurus (Apr. 20 to May 20): Satisfy friendly folks you know. Avoid noisy, rabbit-happy parties by selecting quiet places to play and relax. A romantic fling is low-key.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21): Your free-wheeling attitude makes you a soft touch. Count your pennies along with your blessings. Avoid noisy, rabbit-happy parties by selecting quiet places to play and relax.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21): Someone fudged on the budget, and now there is a tight squeeze. Stay calm, and nail down a new budget before the holidays.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21): Nothing says you less than happiness. Today will be harmonious. You may meet the person you've been looking for. Keep your eyes open.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22): It is an easy day to express yourself.

Communication of all types is in order. Real estate projects, along with related projects, are favorable.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22): Love takes a 180-degree turn, and a cool affair warms up. Get in physical shape with an improved lifestyle. A social event holds a surprise.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21): Forgive and forget. Make a call to a distant family member who has been waiting patiently. Spend time with a friend who needs support.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21): Get in high gear today as a heavy workload piles up. Allow for some free time to yourself. Use caution to avoid accidents.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20): Don't get down on yourself over situations beyond your control. There is no need to start over again. Move on, and keep a stiff upper lip.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19): If you feel that you don't look as good as you feel, take action to remedy the situation. Get a close companion involved.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20): If you have too many irons in the fire, slow down the pace. Finish projects and tie up loose ends to give yourself some free time.

Sugar Ray wins two championships in 1 night

LAS VEGAS (AP) — Sugar Ray Leonard won two championships on the same night and made boxing history the old-fashioned way: he earned it.

Leonard got up from a fourth-round knockdown to knock down Donny Lalonde twice in the ninth round Monday night and became the first fighter to win at least pieces of titles in five weight classes.

Leonard won the World Boxing Council light heavyweight title, which had been held by the Canadian, and the new WBC super middleweight title.

"I'm in the twilight of my career. I don't have too many fights left, naturally," the 32-year-old Leonard said before the fight.

However, he did not talk about retiring.

"I want to go home, enjoy my family, Thanksgiving and Christmas, and we'll think about those guys another time," he said.

He meant guys like Michael Dunn, the International Boxing Federation Middleweight Champion, and Thomas Hearns, who before Monday night had been the only man to win four world titles.

For a brief moment in the fourth round of the fight at Caesars Palace, it looked like midnight instead of twilight for Leonard's career.

"I got lackadaisical," Leonard said, "and he timed it perfectly."

What Leonard timed was a smashing right to the jaw that put Leonard down. He got up quickly, took a standing 8-count, and withstood Lalonde's assault the rest of the round.

"I found out I'm not a light-heavy and these guys hit a lot harder. They are much bigger, much taller," Leonard said.

"A couple of rounds I just wanted him to come to me," he said. "If you noticed, a couple of rounds I had him reaching in. That was my game plan — to frustrate him."

After Lalonde went down for the second time in the ninth round, referee Richard Steele didn't even bother to count, but rushed to Lalonde's aid as Leonard threw his arms high in triumph.

Lalonde, 28, seemed to have Leonard in trouble earlier in the ninth when a flurry of punches backed Leonard up. But Leonard fought back and suddenly nailed Lalonde with a right hand and followed with a flurry of punches that put the defending champion down.

Lalonde struggled up at two and took a mandatory 8-count. Then Leonard resumed the attack and smashed him to the floor, where Lalonde remained for several seconds. He would not have beaten a 10-count. The time was 2:30 of the ninth.

"I thought I had him hurt a number of times," Lalonde said. "He's a tough guy to finish off. I should have jumped on him. I should have fought a more aggressive fight. I just wasn't digging deep enough."

Leonard went down at 1:27 of the fourth round, and Lalonde landed several more head shots but Leonard escaped further damage.

Leonard moved to the attack in the fifth round, when he scored with several left jabs and a couple hard rights to the head. In the sixth round, Leonard continued his assault, with punching left jabs and several three-punch combinations to the head.

Leonard hurt Lalonde with a right and then followed with six punches to the head that had Lalonde holding on in the seventh. Lalonde fought back in the eighth, with four good lefts to the head that sent Leonard back to the ropes, where Lalonde scored with four more punches.

Then came the ninth, and it looked as though Lalonde might have Leonard in serious trouble, but Leonard called on his champion's heart to turn the tide.

"I'm not only fighting and old welterweight, but an old, fat welterweight," Lalonde said after the fight.

Leonard weighed in at 74.8 kilograms Monday morning. Lalonde scaled 75.7 kilograms one pound under the super middleweight limit. The light heavyweight limit is 79.4 kilograms.



Sugar Ray Leonard and Donny Lalonde pose before their bout.

rammes.

Leonard might not have been the dazzling fighter he once was, but he still had determination and pride.

Leonard's previous championships were the undisputed welterweight title, the World Boxing Association junior middleweight title and the WBC middleweight title.

Hearns' titles include WBA welterweight, WBC super welterweight, WBC light heavyweight and WBC middleweight.

"The Leonard of 1981 (when he beat Thomas Hearns) was someone to be in awe of," Lalonde had said before the fight. "He was a great fighter then; time takes its toll."

There were indications Monday night that time might be catching up with Leonard.

"I knew the guy could fight," Leonard said of Lalonde. "Hell,

he fought like a champion." Lalonde did give an estimated crowd of 12,000 in the outdoor arena their money's worth.

"He's a hell of a fighter," Lalonde said. "He was a better man tonight."

For Leonard, the victory was his 35th and his 25th knockout. He has lost once.

Lalonde now is 33-3 with 26 knockouts.

Leonard earned a minimum of \$15 million from the match, which was shown on pay-per-view and closed-circuit. Lalonde earned about \$5 million.

There had been some disparaging remarks about the fight also being for the junior middleweight title, a class launched four years ago by the WBC and was being recognized by the WBA for the first time Monday night.

"They say it's contrived," Leonard had said. "Every title means something to me."

SPORTS IN BRIEF

English star fined

GLASGOW (AP) — England international defender Terry Butcher was fined \$850 by a soccer disciplinary panel Monday for kicking the door of the referee's room after his team, Glasgow Rangers, had lost to Aberdeen. A committee of the Scottish Football Association found 29-year-old Butcher guilty of bringing the game into disrepute as a result of the Oct. 8 incident at Aberdeen's Pittodrie stadium.

Rangers, which leads the Scottish premier division standings, lost the game 2-1.

Rehe will meet Evert in round 2

CHICAGO (AP) — Californian Stephanie Rehe will face Chris Evert Tuesday after defeating Larisa Savchenko of the Soviet Union in a marathon first-round match in the \$250,000 Virginia Slims of Chicago tennis tournament. Rehe, 19, relied heavily on

her double backhanded passing shot in rallying from a first-set loss to overpower Savchenko, 3-6, 6-4, 7-6 (7-4). Rehe ended the two hour, 16 minute battle with a shot that just fell inside the sideline to win the crucial tie breaker.

Fluminense qualifies for championship

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP) — Fluminense beat Guarani 5-3 and clinched a berth in group A for the finals of the Brazilian National Soccer Championship while Vasco Da Gama blanked Atletico Mineiro 2-0 to move within a victory of nailing down a Rio spot in the group. Fluminense defeated Guarani at Rio's Maracana stadium Saturday on penalty kicks, following a 0-0 tie in regulation time, to qualify with a total of 27 points with only one game remaining in the first half of the tournament. Under new rules this year, a victory in regulation time brings 3 points, while a win by penalty is worth 2. A loss by penalty kicks is worth 1 point.

THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



"You are very important to this company, Parker. Yelling at you keeps the other employees awake!"

JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NAHEN

JOGIN

DINCIT

INLOPP



FOR HIM, NOTHING WAS SO DIFFICULT AS DOING THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

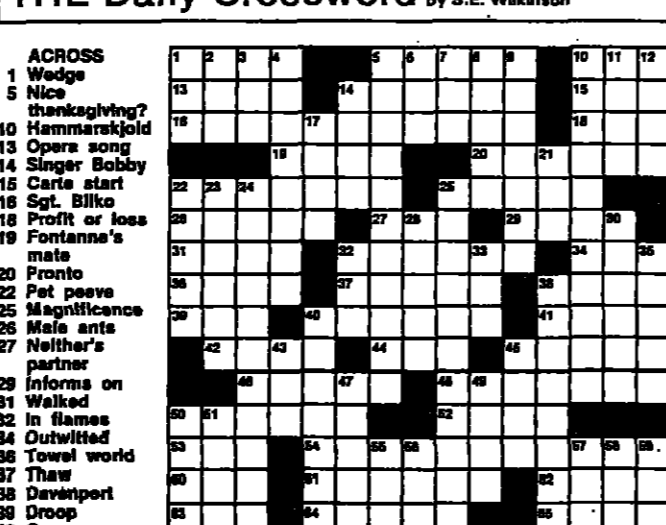
Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FILMY QUEST MURMUR BUSHIEL
Answer: He deserves to do this when he behaves like a worm—SQUIRM

THE Daily Crossword

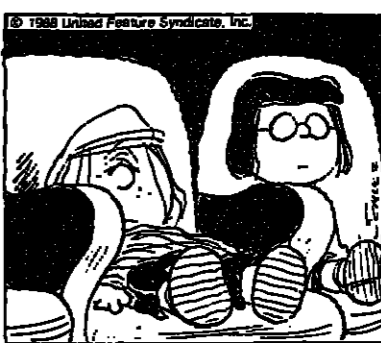
by S.E. Wilkinson



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ACROSS	DOWN
1 Wedge	1 Ninny
5 Nice	2 Primly
10 Hamsterfold	3 Old hat
13 Opera song	38 Down-to-earth
14 Singer Bobby	40 Spots on toes
15 Carle start	43 Sp. lady: abbr.
16 Sgt. Bilko	44 Sound
18 Profit or loss	47 Blockhead
19 Fontaine's mate	48 Hollow form
20 Pronto	50 Gentle
22 Pet peeve	51 Wharf
25 Magnificence	55 Dove call
26 Male ants	58 Statesman of Japan
27 Neither's partner	59 Help out
28 Inform on	58 Hallelujah
31 Walked	59 "Now I — me down —"
32 In flames	
34 Outwitted	
36 Towel world	
37 Thaw	
38 Davenport	
39 Droop	
40 Composer	
41 Hamletch	
42 Gave off	
43 — majestic	
44 Gypsy Rose	
45 Trap for a letter: abbr.	
46 Fortify	
48 Piled up	
50 Court game	
52 Actress	
53 And call me	
54 "They're playing —"	
55 "Mama" star	
56 Rooter	
57 Acted in a way	
58 Mona —	
59 Cobb and Hardin	
60 Lads	
61 Circular motion	
62 Dental gp.	
63 Buddhist sect	
64 Old hat	
65 Down-to-earth	
66 Spots on toes	
67 Sp. lady: abbr.	
68 Sound	
69 Blockhead	
70 Hollow form	
71 Gentle	
72 Wharf	
73 Dove call	
74 Statesman of Japan	
75 Help out	
76 Hallelujah	
77 "Now I — me down —"	

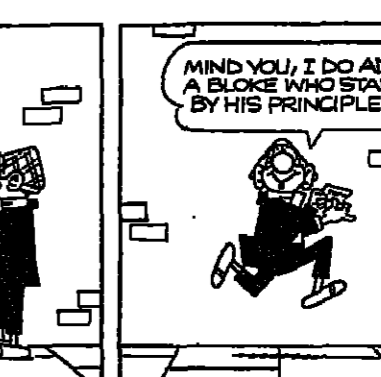
Peanuts



Mutt'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



Polish workers strike over Gdansk closure

GDANSK (AP) — A small shipyard went on strike Tuesday to demand preservation of the Lenin shipyard, birthplace of the outlawed Solidarity trade union.

Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, meanwhile, led more than 6,000 workers in a rally at the Lenin yard opposing a government order to shut it down.

"There is no freedom without Solidarity and God," read a banner hanging from the main gate of the Wisla shipyard in Gdansk's Stogi district. Strike banners also hung from a side gate of the yard that makes barges and river boats.

Management at the Wisla shipyard refused to confirm any work stoppage at the yard, but a spokesman said directors were all in a meeting about "a problem."

"At the moment, nothing is happening," he repeated. The spokesman, contacted at the yard's headquarters, hung up when asked to give his name.

Reporters who went to the Wisla yard saw the strike hangers and were told by yard workers that several hundred of the 1,000 employees were rallying and a strike was declared.

In addition to demanding preservation of the Lenin shipyard, Poland's largest, the Wisla workers fired for strikes in August and for relegalisation of Solidarity, banned after Poland's December 1981 martial-law crackdown.

Walesa, battling to save the Lenin shipyard, said there were no immediate plans for a strike there. He stopped short of proclaiming a nationwide "strike alert," as he had said he might do.

The open-air rally at the Lenin yard, attended by Walesa, Solidarity supporters, members of the official trade union and management, lasted nearly 45 minutes. It was attended by virtually all the first shift of 6,000-7,000 workers. Solidarity spokesman said.

Management denied reporters access to the event.

"We had the rally," Walesa said, emerging to speak to reporters afterward. "We heard that the

Wisla shipyard is at a standstill. We don't want to have it (a strike) here, because previously we fought for the others."

The Solidarity leader — who came under attack in the official press Monday for threatening strikes — said: "The Lenin shipyard is not going on strike for the time being. We are not even announcing an alert. We are just waiting for the reaction all over the country. We are ready to execute any manoeuvre, at any moment."

At the rally, he said, workers passed a resolution appealing to everyone to struggle to preserve "the cradle of reforms and cradle of Solidarity."

The government announced Oct. 31 that the yard would be closed Dec. 1 because it was losing money and draining state subsidies. Solidarity said other enterprises in the country were in worse shape. It called the closure a politically motivated attack.

The closure order came as Walesa negotiated with the government on proposed talks about the country's future. The so-called "round table" would be unprecedented, involving Solidarity and other social groups.



An Afghan rebel displays a captured rocket-propelled grenade and shoe on a mountain-top military post overrun by rebels near the main Kabul-Jalalabad highway.

Afghan rebels move closer to Jalalabad

ISLAMABAD (R) — Afghan guerrillas seized the government garrison at Ganikhel between Jalalabad and the Khyber Pass, killing 73 soldiers, rebel sources said Tuesday.

Several hundred Mujahideen guerrillas overran the garrison 40 kilometres from Jalalabad Monday night, capturing 142 soldiers and militiamen and 25 tanks and vehicles. Twenty-six rebels were killed or wounded, they said by telephone from the Pakistani city Peshawar.

There was no independent confirmation.

In the past week Western-backed rebels have reported capturing more than half the main road between the Pakistani border in the Khyber Pass and Jalalabad.

Kabul Radio said Monday SS-1 missiles fired from the capital had destroyed a guerrilla ammunition dump in the south of Nangarhar

province. A rebel news agency said three missiles landed in the province bordering Pakistan without causing damage.

Meanwhile the head of the Afghan rebel alliance began official talks in Washington Monday as the United States reaffirmed its position that the rebels should exercise restraint in attacking withdrawing Soviet troops.

A U.S. senior official indicated that Washington was unlikely to respond to the visit with more arms for the alliance, in part because the rebels had sufficient supplies.

The visit by Burhanuddin Rabbani, chairman of the seven-faction Mujahideen coalition fighting the Soviet-backed regime in Kabul, is considered by the Reagan administration a symbol of continued strong U.S. support.

He will meet President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz Wednesday.

N. Korea unveils reunification plan

TOKYO (R) — North Korea Tuesday unveiled a plan for reunifying the Korean peninsula and said it would send letters to the United States and South Korea about the proposal.

The North Korean central news agency, monitored in Tokyo, published a communique proposing a phased withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, arms cuts by North and South and an easing of political and military confrontation between the two.

The communique was issued by North Korea's Central People's Committee, a top state decision-making body, the standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, a parliamentary body, and the administrative council, a cabinet body.

North Korea said peace in the Korean peninsula had to be based on four principles.

Peace must be oriented toward reunification of the country, it must be guaranteed by the withdrawal of foreign armed forces and by arms cuts by North and South, and it must be realised through dialogue between the parties responsible for the aggravation of tensions.

The communique said the founding of a Democratic Federative Republic, to be known as Koryo, was the best way to solve the reunification question.

It proposed the withdrawal of U.S. nuclear weapons from South Korea in two phases by the end of 1990, and of U.S. forces in three phases by the end of 1991.

It also proposed that both

North and South Korea reduce their armed forces to 400,000 by the end of 1989, to 250,000 by the end of 1990 and to less than 100,000 in 1992.

The mandate of the neutral nations supervisory commission in Panmunjom should be extended so that it could inspect and confirm the withdrawal of U.S. forces and mutual troop reductions, North Korea said.

Tripartite talks between North and South Korea and the United States would be attended by Poland, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and Sweden, members of the supervisory commission, who would report on troop withdrawals and reductions.

North Korea said the propaganda war between the two Koreas should stop, there should be an end to large-scale military manoeuvres and direct telephone links should be opened between the military high commands in the North and South.

It proposed converting the demilitarised zone which divides the Korean peninsula into a peace zone.

"If the United States truly wants a relaxation of the tension in the Korean peninsula and improvement of North Korea-U.S. relations, it should not pretend to give favour with extremely limited steps such as partial cultural exchanges, diplomatic contacts, and the sale of food and drugs."

The United States announced a partial lifting of sanctions against North Korea Oct. 31.

COLUMN 8

Child-star wants to work with Bush

WASHINGTON (AP) — Former child star Shirley Temple Black, who has served Republican administrations in several diplomatic posts, says she wants to be head of the U.S. Information Agency if George Bush is elected president. The one-time darling of 1930s movie fans auditioned for the part on a television interview broadcast, saying her years in films and government have prepared her to run the United States' main voice abroad. "I haven't told George Bush this yet. I should tell him before I tell you. But I would like to be the director of the United States Information Agency," Black said in a taped appearance on the CBS news "Nightwatch" programme. Black, 60, lit up the dark days of the Great Depression in the United States as the nation's top box office star between 1935 and 1938. Her career began at age three and her curly hair and adorable smile brought her world fame and an Oscar by the time she was six.

New Dorothy to see the wizard

HENDERSONVILLE, Tennessee (AP) — Seven-year-old Morgan Matlock will be off to see the wizard next year when she stars as Dorothy during Hollywood's 50th anniversary celebration of "The Wizard of Oz." "I'm going to meet all kinds of neat people," said the second-grader. She was chosen for the role while in Los Angeles last month appearing on the television game show "Card Sharks." The television appearance was part of the \$10,000 prize she won in September in the Miss Junior America Petite Pageant in Orlando, Florida. "I'm looking forward to meeting Liza Minnelli especially. Gosh, yes, I'll love that," Morgan said.

Chef refuses to pay for meals

SYDNEY (AP) — A former chef who dines at expensive restaurants and then pleads poverty has been convicted for the 54th time of refusing to pay for a meal. Paul Charles Dozza, 48, dubbed "the restaurant runner" by local newspapers, was fined \$160 for refusing to pay a \$50 bill at a Chinese restaurant. The following day, he dined out at the five-star Sheraton-Wentworth hotel, then told the staff he could not pay the \$48 check. He was fined \$200 for that offence and ordered to compensate the restaurant. Dozza pleaded guilty to the charges, saying he was "in a state of inebriation." Police said Dozza gave his address as a coffee shop, whose staff told reporters they knew Dozza but always checked if he had money before serving him as he had frequently refused to pay.

Reynolds plans to do a good deed

JUPITER, Florida (AP) — Actor Burt Reynolds plans to do a good deed for Palm Beach county, where he grew up, by setting up a new series of here in a move that could boost the local economy. Reynolds, who lives in this Palm Beach county resort town, plans to return to prime-time television in "B.L. Stryker," a series of six two-hour episodes. Reynolds plays a Vietnam veteran and retired New Orleans vice policeman who returns to his home in west Palm Beach. He and Tom Selleck, of the old "Magnum, P.I." series, are the executive producers. With each of the episodes budgeted at \$4 million, the county economy could get a hefty infusion during the next six months.

Queen's dogs on the couch

LONDON (AP) — Queen Elizabeth II's pet Corgi dogs are being treated by an animal psychologist because of their bad record in nipping members of the royal household. The Mail Sunday reported. Buckingham Palace refused to comment on the report. "I don't think we'd like to comment on that kind of story," said a palace spokesman who by custom was not identified. The paper said guardsmen, policemen, footmen and even the royal clockwinder have all fallen prey to the Corgis' nips. The dogs are being seen by animal behaviour specialist Dr. Roger Mugford, who firmly believes in counselling owners as well. The Mail Sunday said. The present generation of royal Corgis, according to the paper, are named: Spark, Misty, Phoenix, Piper, Chipper and Harris.

Deaths rise above 900 in Chinese earthquake

PEKING (R) — The death toll from a powerful earthquake that jolted southwestern China Sunday has risen to more than 900, Chinese officials said Tuesday.

They told Reuters that the number of casualties could rise still further as reports came in from remote villages along the mountainous border with Burma.

The death toll as of 1 p.m. today stood at 939, said a Civil Affairs Ministry official in Peking.

The quake, measuring 7.6 on the open-ended Richter Scale, jolted the mountainous Lancang and Menglian counties of Yunnan province.

Lancang is home to 392,000 people, many of them members of ethnic minorities.

"Most of the deaths are in Lancang county," the Civil Affairs Ministry official said. "We are still collecting data."

Officials said they had no tally of the number of injured in the poor and mountainous region.

Authorities in Yunnan province planned to airlift tents, food and medicine to the stricken area, officials in the provincial capital of Kunming told Reuters.

Medicinal tents and the People's Liberation Army were rushed in to help while seismological experts were on the scene, they said.

The People's Daily said Tuesday that houses were toppled in 10 counties and that a road linking Lancang and the nearest large town, Simao, had been cut.

Thirty-six tremors have been recorded in the border region since Sunday. Two aftershocks measured over seven on the Richter Scale and two more of six were recorded.

The quake was felt across a 700-kilometre sweep of the region. Tourists in Kunming, about 400 kilometres away from the Burmese border, told Reuters by telephone that hotel ceiling lamps swayed but they had not seen damage to buildings in the city.

Premier Li Ping was quoted by the official New China News Agency as offering his condolences to families of the victims and urging government departments to make "utmost efforts" in the rescue.

Liberal showing in opinion polls spooks Canadian markets

OTTAWA (R) — Fear struck Canada's stock, bond and money markets Monday after a poll was released showing the opposition Liberals heading towards an overall majority in the Nov. 21 election.

But analysts say the mood of the electorate is fickle and with two weeks to go, the campaign is still seen as too close to call.

A Gallup poll published by the Toronto Star said the Liberals were on the way to winning a majority in parliament with the support of 43 per cent of decided voters.

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's Conservatives, who entered the campaign well in front, were second with 31 per cent support. The left-leaning New Democrats were last with 22 per cent.

The Canadian dollar as well as the stock and bond markets fell sharply on concerns that the pro-

business Conservatives would be unable to pass legislation implementing free trade with the United States.

The Liberals, claiming the country will be overwhelmed by the United States in the deal, say they will not pass the measure if elected. The New Democrats and the Liberals are expected to block the deal if the Conservatives win only a minority of seats in the House of Commons.

The leading index on the Toronto stock exchange, Canada's largest, fell more than 75 points in heavy trading of nearly 27 million shares.

The Canadian dollar dropped nearly three-quarters of a U.S. cent to fall under the important 81 U.S. cent mark, despite heavy intervention by the Canadian central bank. The bond market also closed sharply lower.

Analysts said the prospect of Canada reaching a free trade deal

with its largest trading partner attracted a lot of foreign investment over the past several months, which in turn sparked a rally in the Canadian dollar and other investment.

But now the so-called "hot money" is getting nervous, traders said.

"All that hot money that everyone was crowding about is now flowing out," said Kevin Vanderplank, vice-president of money trading at Bank of America Canada in Toronto.

Political analysts, however, believe the campaign is far from over and the wide swings in the public opinion polls indicate Canadians are unsure of which party they really want in power.

The Liberals have been on an upswing since Turner scored a number of blows against Mulroney in televised debates two weeks ago.

Church of England not ready to accept women clergy yet

LONDON (Agencies) — Archbishop of Canterbury Robert Runcie said Monday the Church of England could not yet accept women clergy ordained by other Anglican churches but stressed that the 70-million-strong Anglican communion was still united.

"It seems clear enough that the Church of England does not canonically accept the ministry of either women priests or bishops of other churches — unless and until ecclesiastical law is changed," Runcie said.

The archbishop, spiritual leader of the worldwide communion, was speaking at the opening of a five-day Church of England synod, a parliament of laity, clergy and bishops.

Runcie said the Church of England, mother church of the communion, could not accept clergy ordained by a woman bishop so long as her episcopate was not officially accepted.

"In view of a number of questions being raised, I have decided to make a statement to the synod on the recent election of a woman as a bishop in the United States," he said.

The Reverend Barbara Harris, a 58-year-old divorcee, became the first Anglican woman bishop when she was elected in September in Massachusetts after the Lambeth Conference of Anglican bishops voted in favour of consecrating women bishops in August.

Although she has not yet been consecrated, which could take up to five months, her election sparked a major row, with traditionalists calling on the American Anglican Church to withdraw from the communion.

Runcie said Canadian and New Zealand Anglicans also had stated they were ready to consecrate women bishops.

About 1,200 women priests have been ordained by the world's Anglican churches, mostly by the U.S. episcopates. The Church of England still bars women priests and refuses to allow women ordained abroad to preside at holy communion services in England.

But the church is moving towards ordaining women and is expected, in 1992-1993, to make a final decision, which requires approval by England's parliament.

"If women priests are accepted then, the church will certainly go on to accept women bishops," said John Miles, a spokesman for the Church of England.

At the request of Lambeth Conference, Runcie set up a commission to inquire into the question of women's ordination in an attempt to keep the Anglican communion united.

The issue of women bishops came near to splitting the 525 bishops at Lambeth but traditionalists and liberals reached a compromise by passing a resolution allowing churches to consecrate women bishops while stipulating that this did not mean acceptance of the principles involved.

The ordination of women priests was adopted by the Lambeth Conference in 1978 and has been practised since in the United States, Brazil, Hong Kong, Canada, New Zealand and Australia.

But the consecration of women as bishops posed a special problem because it struck at the very heart of the loose fabric holding the Anglican church together — communion, or the bishops' recognition of each other.

Gandhi denies kickbacks

NEW DELHI (AP) — A top Indian opposition leader accused Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of cooing \$5.2 million in kickbacks in a Swiss Bank, but a Gandhi aide said Tuesday the charge was a lie.

Vishwanath Pratap Singh, president of the four-party Janata Lok Dal Alliance, told reporters Gandhi had a secret account at the Swiss Bank Corporation in Geneva.

Singh charged that three deposits were made to the account in connection with the purchase of Swedish Howitzer field guns by India, in a contract valued at \$1.4 billion.

A Gandhi aide reiterated the prime minister's earlier denials by saying the charge was a lie and "an act of political mudslinging."

"We know V.P. (Singh) too well. He can stoop to any level for getting political mileage," Sitaram Keshri, treasurer of Gandhi's

Congress Party, said Tuesday.

Singh's accusation was published Monday by the normally pro-government Times of India and several other newspapers. Singh gave what he said was the number of an account held by Gandhi, but a bank spokeswoman in Geneva said the combination of numbers and letters he provided did not match the format used by the bank.

In a Sunday statement, Singh pledged to retire from politics if Gandhi could prove his information wrong.

The Gandhi government for the past two years has been plagued by allegations that \$50 million in kickbacks were paid to agents involved in the artillery deal. But Singh's statement represented the first instance of Gandhi being directly named in a detailed accusation. Earlier charges focused on Gandhi's friends and associates.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

Mafia vendetta erupts in courtroom

TURIN, Italy (R) — A mafia vendetta erupted in a Turin courtroom Monday when an accused gangster threw a makeshift bomb at a rival group of defendants. Court officials said the bomb — a cigarette pack stuffed with explosive — fell short of its target and blew up near a bench of defence lawyers, letting off a cloud of smoke. Jurors rushed for the exit but no one was injured. Court officials said the bomb was thrown by Sicilian Antonino Marano, one of 18 defendants on trial for ordering a string of murders, apparently in revenge for a shooting incident in a separate mafia trial in October last year. On that occasion Marano, 44, was the target when clan rival Nuccio Miano smuggled a pistol into court and opened fire. Two police guards were wounded but Marano was unscathed.

U.S. navy launches Trident missile

CAPE CANAVERAL (AP) — A Trident 2 missile was launched on a successful test flight Monday, seven weeks after one of the submarine weapons was mistakenly blown up in flight. The navy reported the \$23.7-million missile met its test objectives after blasting off a land launch pad at 1630 GMT, with an unarmed warhead package. The Trident 2 has a range of nearly 9,650 kilometres, but the navy did not disclose how far the three-stage weapon travelled Monday. The target area was in the Atlantic Ocean. It was the 12th success in 16 test flights for the Trident 2, which will be the U.S. navy's most powerful nuclear weapon when it becomes operational.

Huge diamond found in West Africa

SYDNEY (AP) — An Australian oil company said Tuesday it had found a flawless 181.77 carat diamond, reportedly worth more than 10 million dollars (\$8.2 million). Commenting on reports of the find in Australian newspapers, Bridge Oil spokesman Steven Koroknay said in an interview that the gem was located in August at the Ardor mine in the Republic of Guinea, West Africa. Although a fraction of the size of the world's biggest diamond, the more than 3,000-carat Cullinan found in South Africa in 1905, Koroknay said the find was of world significance. Koroknay said the diamond has a "D" colour rating, the highest quality of gem.

Stay of execution for Gandhi killers

NEW DELHI (R) — India's Supreme Court Tuesday further stayed the execution of two Sikhs convicted of the 1984 assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. It extended a previous stay to Nov. 16 so that a lower court could hear a counterclaim by one of the accused. Execution warrants on Satwant Singh, one of the two bodyguards who shot Gandhi and Kehar Singh, convicted of conspiracy, were signed Sept. 12. The second assassin, Beant Singh, was killed by other bodyguards moments after the killing on Oct. 31, 1984.

Mig-21 crashes in New Delhi

NEW DELHI (AP) — An Indian air force MiG-21 fighter plane crashed in the western outskirts of New Delhi Tuesday, injuring at least nine people on ground, the Defence Ministry and police said. The pilot of the single-seat plane, Squadron Leader R. Malhotra, bailed out safely before the aircraft crashed on a cluster of houses near a state-run health centre at Najafgarh, defence spokesman T.G. Mallamathu said. The area is about 25 kilometres west of New Delhi's city centre. At least nine people on ground were hospitalised with unspecified injuries, police said. Three houses were also damaged in the crash. The cause of the crash was not announced immediately, but the United News of India news agency said the plane hit a bird. High-sounding vultures and other birds occasionally are sucked into jet engines of aircraft in the New Delhi area.

Japanese firm makes amends for offensive dolls

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — A Japanese company is donating \$250,000 in toys to needy California children as part of an apology for selling little black "Sambo" dolls that American blacks said were racially offensive. Sanno Inc., a Japanese toy maker which has a subsidiary in the San Francisco area, was criticised this summer in a Washington Post newspaper article for selling black-faced toys with kinky hair and big lips. Donald Tamaki, legal counsel for Sanno, said Monday that the company had stopped selling the dolls, a move that cost it \$15 million, and planned to donate \$250,000 in toys to needy children through a San Francisco firefighters' toys for tots project. The black Sambo toys were distributed only in Japan.